

A15
3;91
c.2

N.C.
Doc

N.C.-Agriculture - statistics

North Carolina State Library

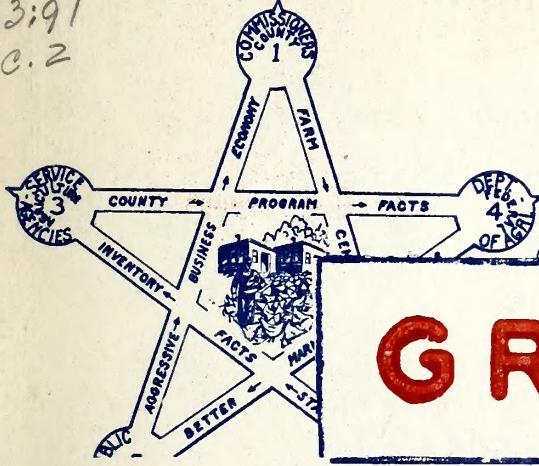
Raleigh

GOTTON CROP ESTIMATES

DECEMBER 1, 1983 NORTH CAROLINA

DECEMBER 1, 19 8

NORTH CAROLINA



GRAPHICS

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1949

PER ACRE COST AND VALUE OF FIVE CROPS

NORTH CAROLINA.

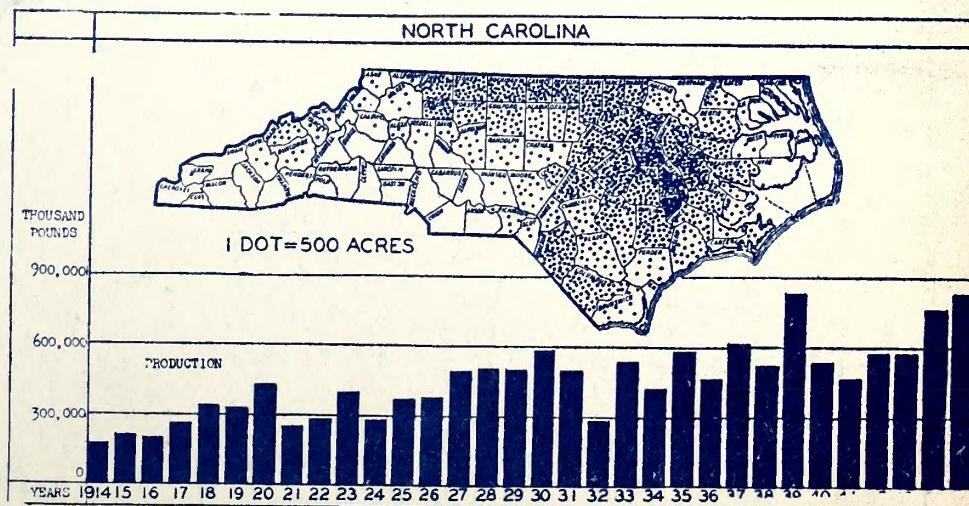
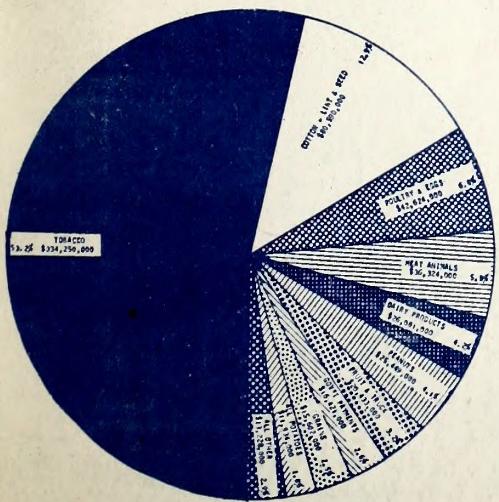
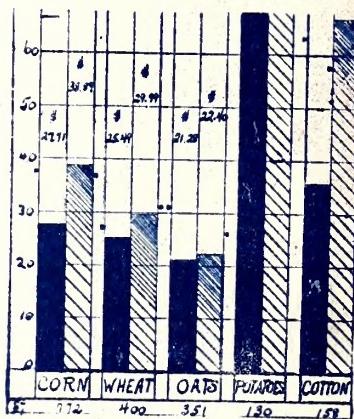
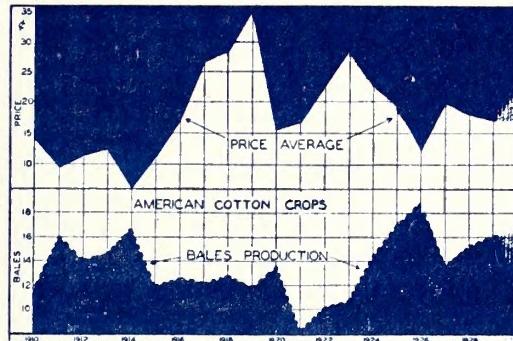
PER ACRE COST AND VALUE OF THESE CROPS

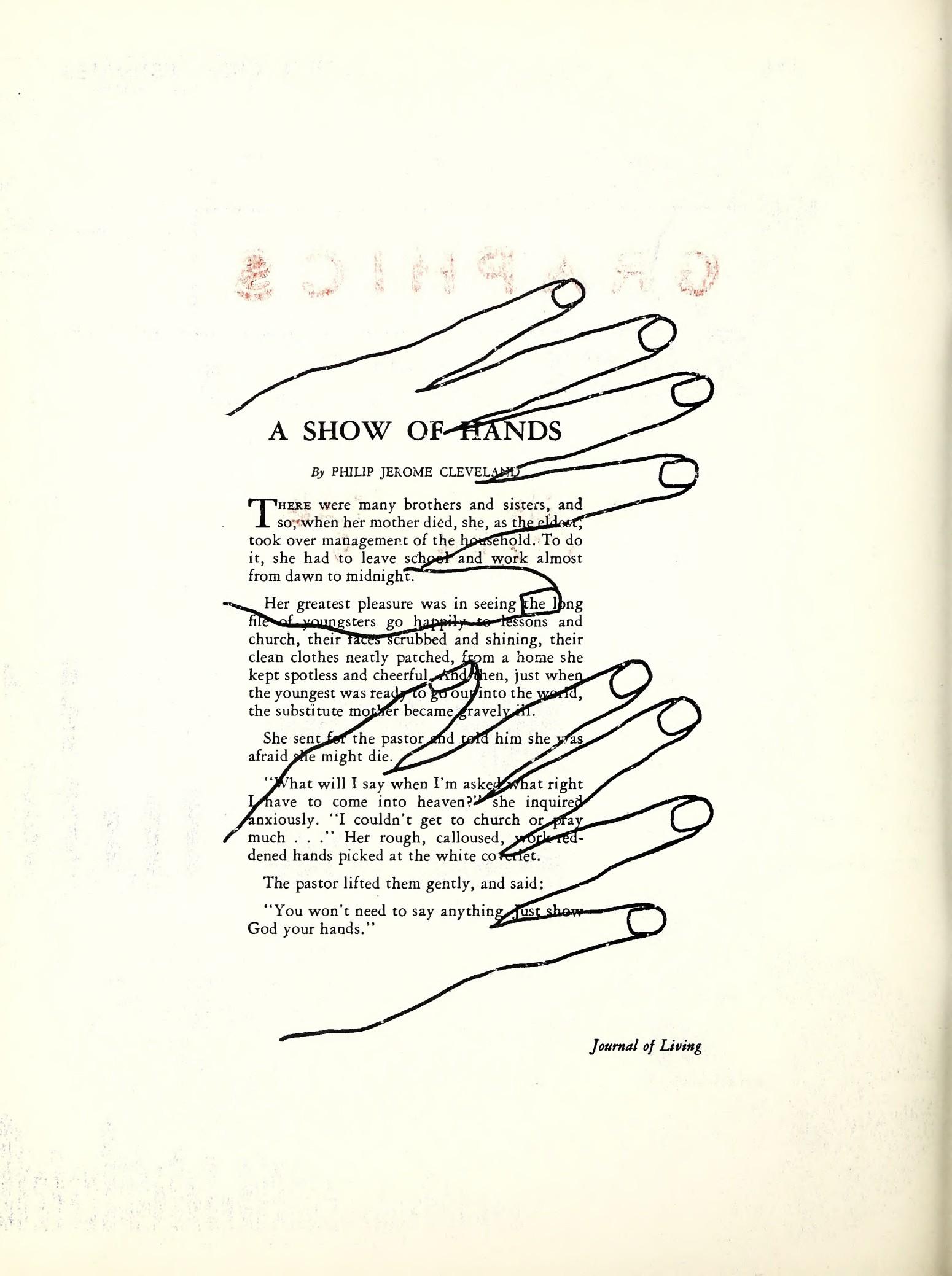
Crop	Cost (\$)	Value (\$)
WHEAT	\$24.45	\$30.50
OATS	\$22.45	\$22.50
CORN	\$29.64	\$26.97
COTTON	\$35.78	\$39.00
IRISH Potatoes	\$68.20	\$133.63
Potatoes		

LEGEND

COST \$

VALUE \$





A SHOW OF HANDS

By PHILIP JEROME CLEVELAND

THERE were many brothers and sisters, and so, when her mother died, she, as the eldest, took over management of the household. To do it, she had to leave school and work almost from dawn to midnight.

Her greatest pleasure was in seeing the long file of youngsters go happily to lessons and church, their faces scrubbed and shining, their clean clothes neatly patched, from a home she kept spotless and cheerful. And then, just when the youngest was ready to go out into the world, the substitute mother became gravely ill.

She sent for the pastor and told him she was afraid she might die.

"What will I say when I'm asked what right I have to come into heaven?" she inquired anxiously. "I couldn't get to church or pray much . . ." Her rough, calloused, work-denied hands picked at the white coverlet.

The pastor lifted them gently, and said:

"You won't need to say anything. Just show God your hands."

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE—RALEIGH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

W. F. Callander, Assistant Chief

—COOPERATING—

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

*L. Y. Ballantine, Commissioner of Agriculture
Frank Parker, Agricultural Statistician in Charge*

GRAPHIC ISSUE

RALEIGH, AUGUST 1949

NUMBER 91

PURPOSE

The purpose is to illustrate ideas. This issue is to provide visual locations, comparisons, densities, and other pictured evaluations that may be more effective and interesting than are statistical reading matters.

The Graphics

VISION

Getting the picture is the key to understanding. Curiosity is the key to interest. If any feature is not clear, why not write? If you have an idea you want to illustrate, then why not do so, or ask?

NORTH CAROLINA'S OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

Ever since Civil War days, when unscrupulous speculators tried to turn upset conditions in the farm produce market to their advantage, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been putting out official crop reports. These reports give the estimated acreages planted to the various crops, prospective crop yields and production, stocks of all crops and numbers

such as corn and wheat. Reports on the speculative crops are sent to Washington in envelopes addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture. As they come to the Secretary's office, they are dropped into a metal mail box that can be unlocked only with two keys - one held by the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative, and the other by the chairman of the Crop Reporting Board. On the day set for the release of a crop report a representative of the

Index Inside Back Cover

A

See Page 43

North Carolina's Farm Facts Services.

By having printed publications prepared in anticipation of community needs, maximum and prompt services are facilitated concerning current conditions.

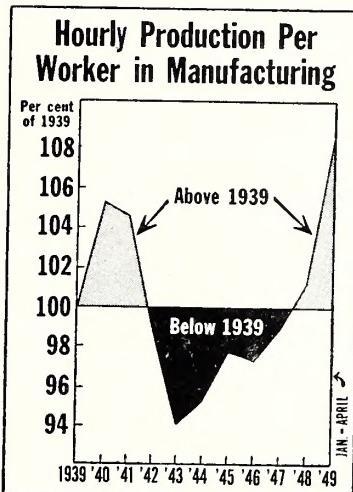
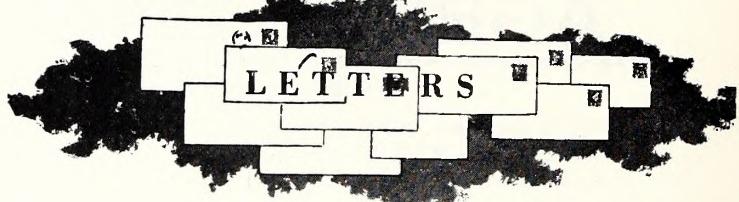
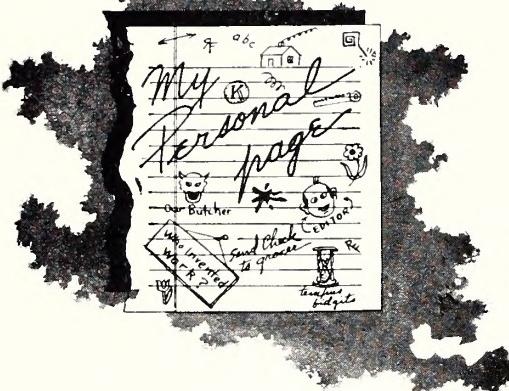
The sample headings of report schedules and releases shown on pages 40 and 41, offer only a slight idea of the different reports developed yearly. These are contributed to by more than 30,000 volunteer reporters, not including the farm census.

All service agencies require working material or facts for their program planning, whether it be industry, banking, politicians, preachers or agricultural workers.

Dr. Clyde Erwin, State Superintendent of Schools, often mentions how he is enabled to do his work so much more effectively through the statistical information he constantly uses, including farm facts.

Statistics are used primarily for estimating unknown or unmeasurable quantities. The accuracy depends on the reliability of the judgments and methods employed.

ARE STATISTICIANS IMPRACTICAL, UNREALISTIC CREATURES?



My Dear
Skeptical
Reader of
This
Page of odd
and seemingly
unrelated
graphics.

It perhaps exemplifies what you regard as emblematic of a theoretical statistician's impractical day dreaming. There is the personal doodling; the reporters doubtful estimates; attempted transfusions; obsolete and uninteresting conditions; day dreaming; theoretical "worker" graphs; doubtful ability; and complex graphs. If then this is your idea, many opportunities have probably passed you by- often.



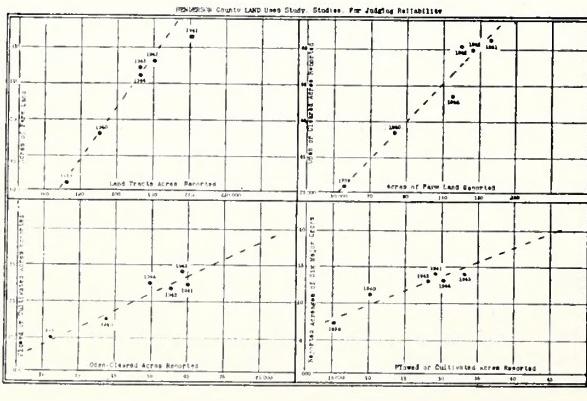
ARE YOU A
GENIUS ?



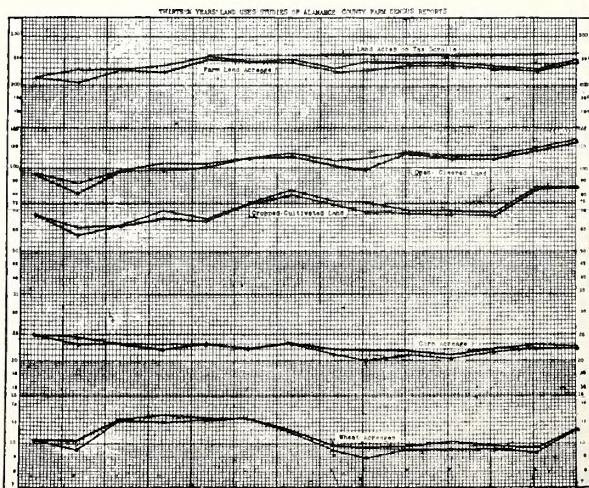
Your very humble
servant and
statistician
for the great
state of N. C.

STUDIES USED FOR COUNTY FARM CENSUS ADJUSTMENTS

CHART FOR DETERMINING RELIABILITY OF HENDERSON COUNTY REPORTED LAND USES



1932 TO 1945 LAND USES REPORTED FOR ALAMANCE COUNTY

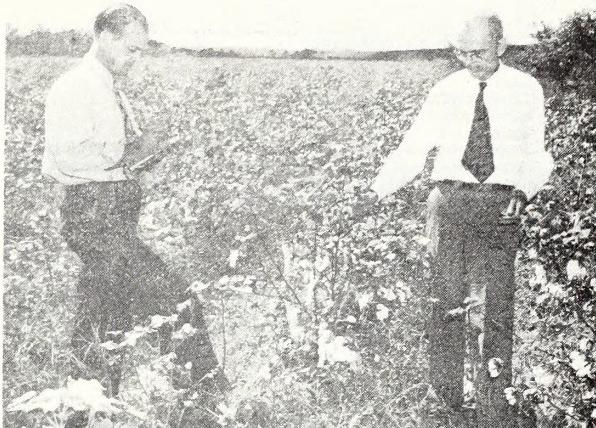


NORTH CAROLINA'S CROP REPORTS
PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

5



1. The statistician must keep in touch with both growers and their crops.



2. Actual cotton boll counts are made in cotton fields.



3. Close study is essential for evaluating prospects



4. The FAO Committee of the United Nations studied North Carolina's office and field methods.

5. Seeing and handling the crop is important

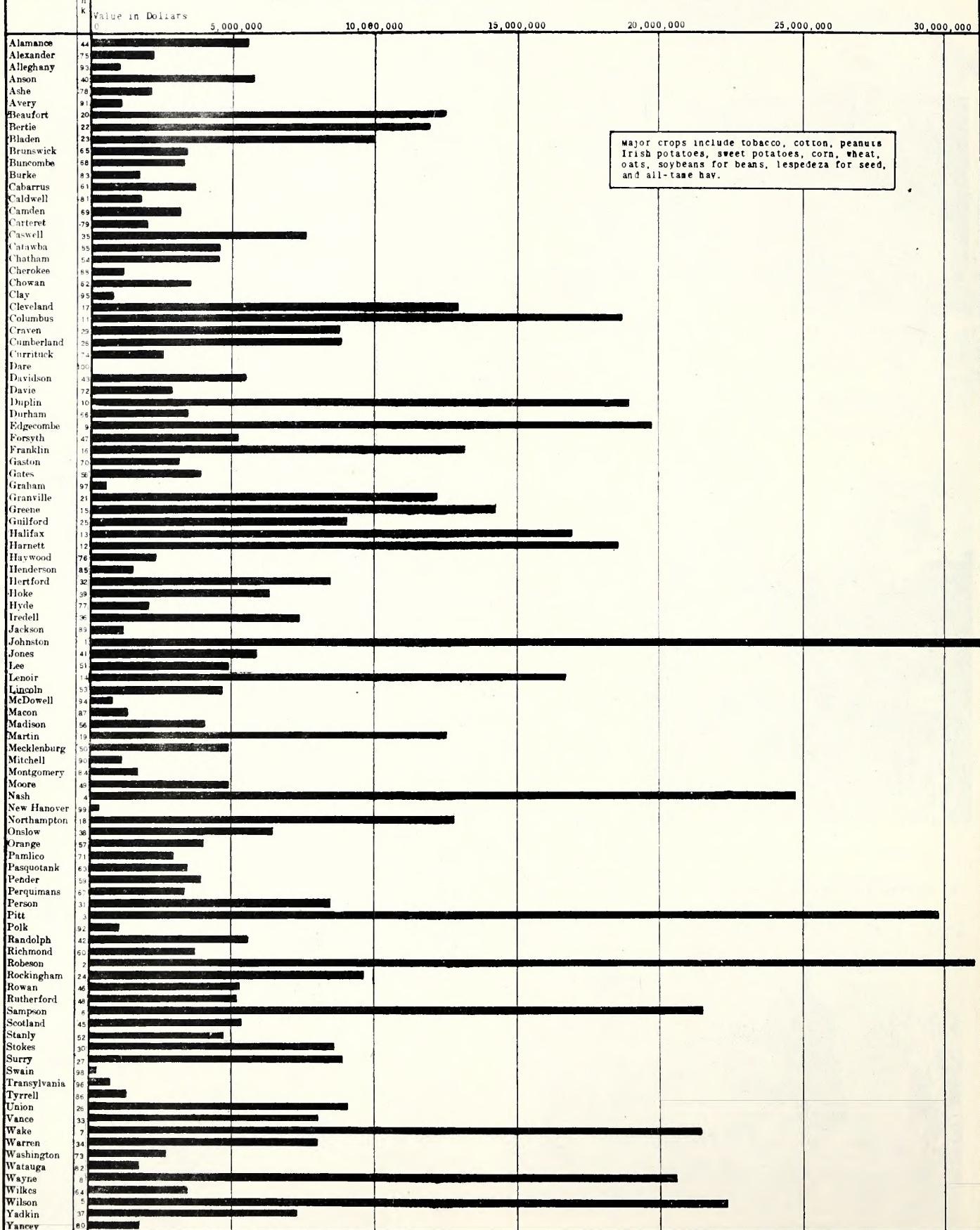


6. The statistician has long used the crop meter to "measure" his field estimates.



1947

RANK OF COUNTIES IN VALUE OF ELEVEN MAJOR CROPS

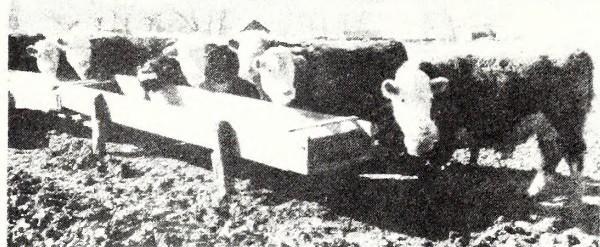


Major crops include tobacco, cotton, peanuts
Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, wheat,
oats, soybeans for beans, lespedeza for seed,
and all-tame hay.

NORTH CAROLINA'S LIVESTOCK REPORTS
PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS



1. Actual Farm Conditions are basic conditions



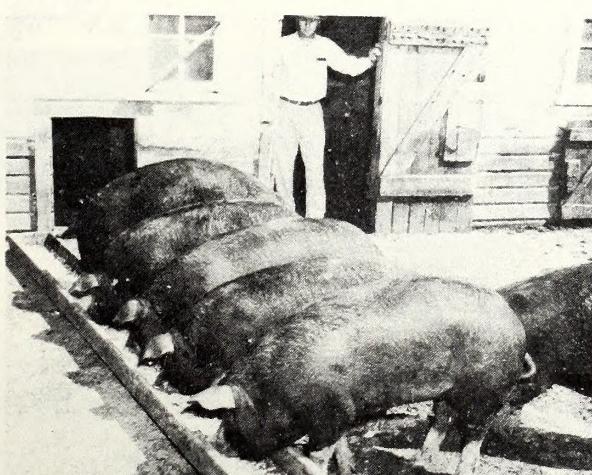
2. Not all steers are as perfect as these



3. Chicks require long hours and good care



4. Inside the dairy house, is a part of the study



5. Marketing conditions determine the prices received.

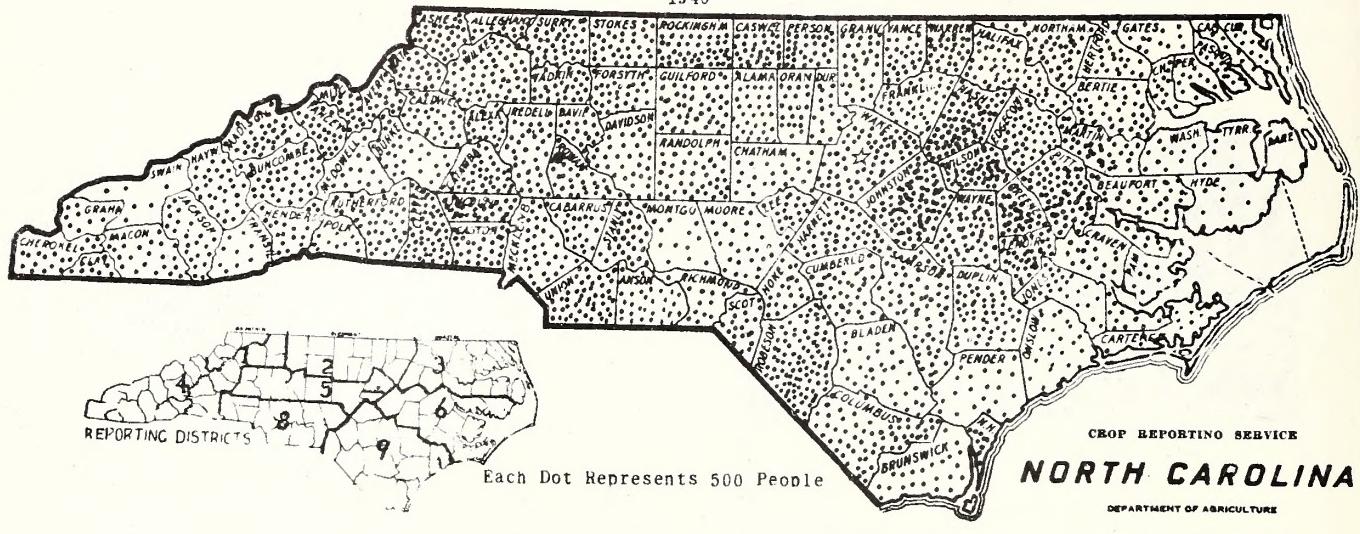


6. Close studies of pigs grown and growers help.

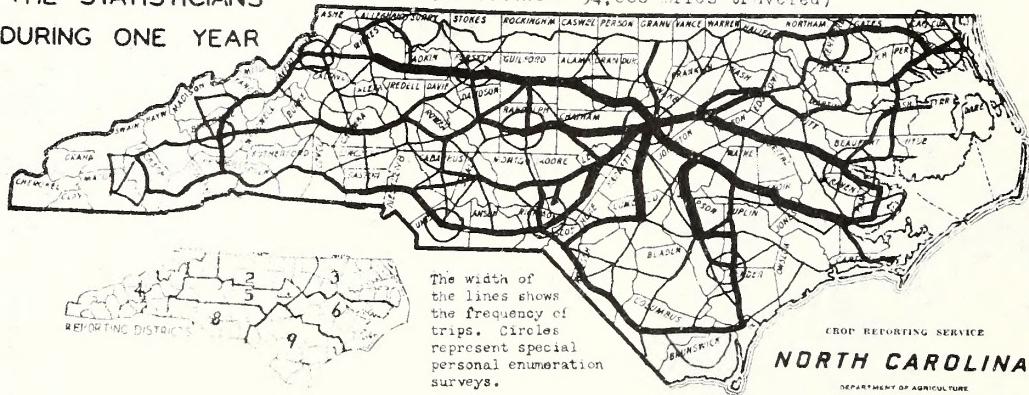
People Activities

FARM POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

1940

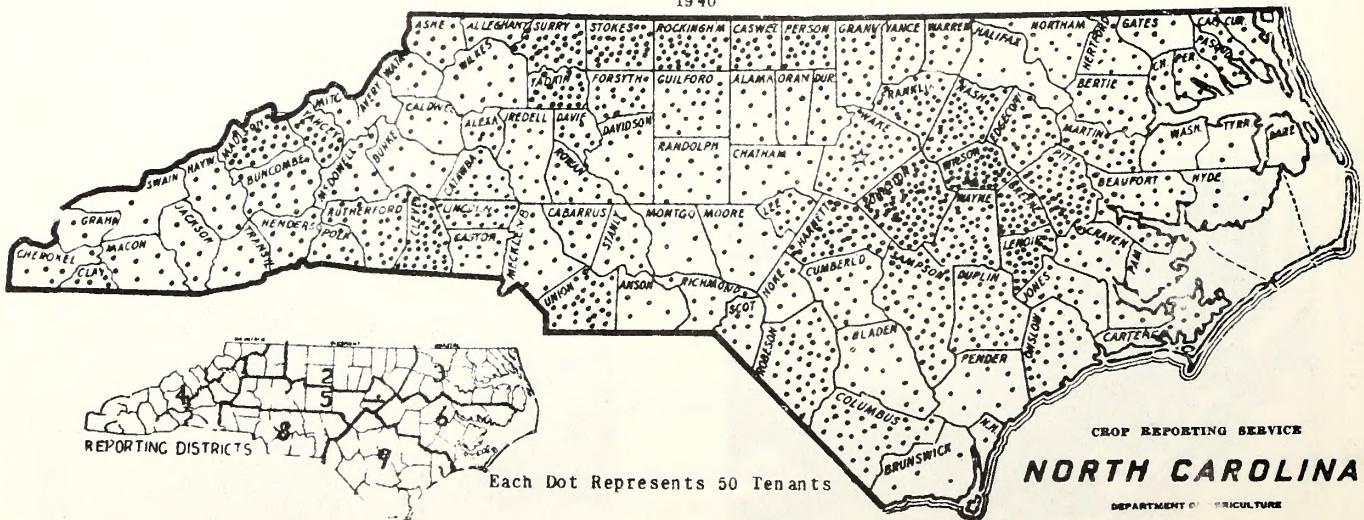


WHERE THE STATISTICIANS
WENT DURING ONE YEAR

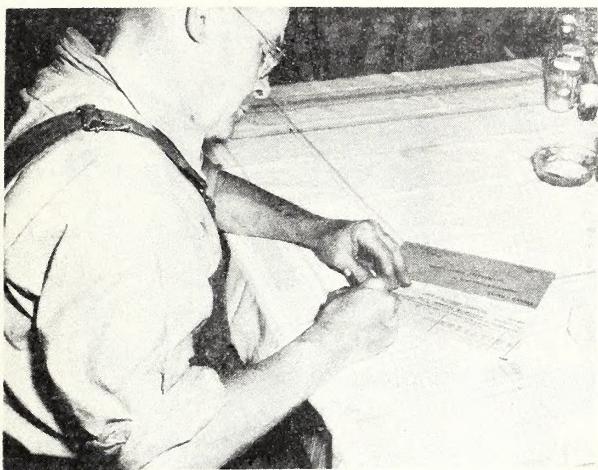


ALL TENANTS

1940



HOW REPORTERS ESTIMATES ARE HANDLED



1. The volunteer reporter carefully fills out his schedules, after his wife reminds him at meal time.



2. Records of cotton and tobacco sales are used as factual checks, to hold the estimates in line

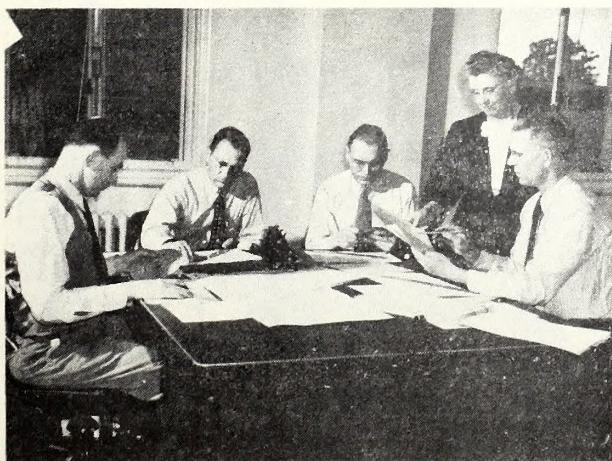


3. In the statistician's office there is always plenty for all - by the thousands of reports.

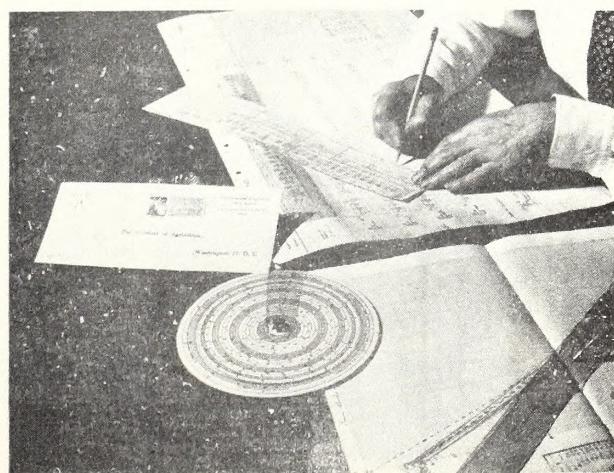


4. Computing the listing sheets for the technical review is always a rush job to meet deadline.

5. Then the statisticians analyze the many indications with charts and graphs

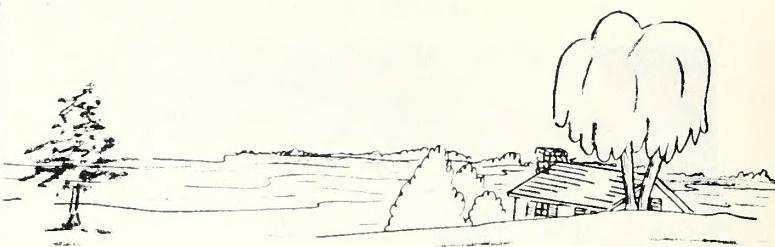


6. Before the all too soon deadline hour all of the work must be assembled, including comments and mailed to the U. S. Crop Reporting Board.



COUNTY FARM SURVEY

The source is from local farmers' judgments.
 The usage is through county leaders.
 Thus, it comes from and is returned to the county.
 The State serves as the clearing house.

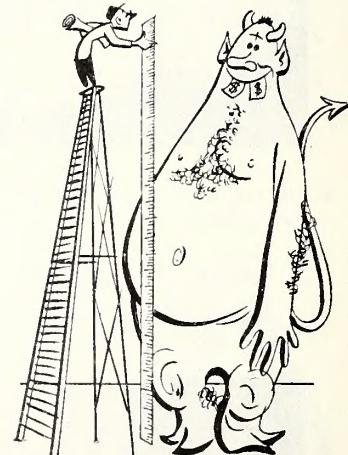
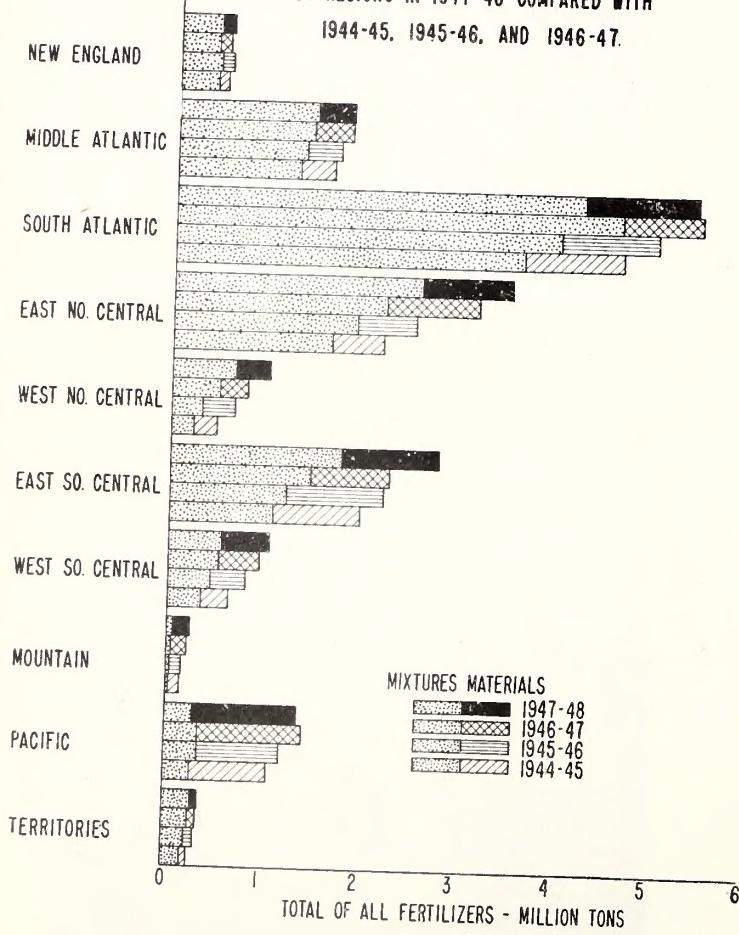


Purposes And Policies



FIGURE 1

FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS BY REGIONS IN 1947-48 COMPARED WITH 1944-45, 1945-46, AND 1946-47.



how they measure

THE COST OF LIVING

$$R_i = \frac{\sum q_o P_i}{\sum q_o P_o}$$

THE WASHINGTON CROP REPORTING BOARD WORK

11



1. The state statisticians' reports are taken from the locked mail box to the Secretary of Agriculture's office and under guard taken to the offices of the Crop Reporting Board



2. Upon entering the report offices, the entrance doors are locked and guarded until the official time of release



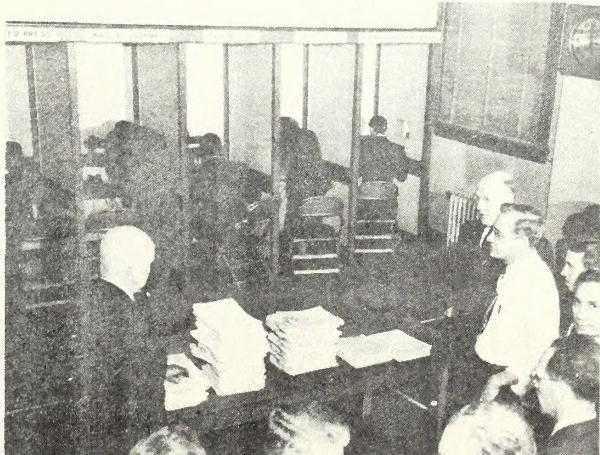
3. The state reports are opened by the Board Secretary and handled by expert computers

4. As soon as computed the Board members take over, including three or more state statisticians



5. Upon completion, after a strenuous day, the Secretary of Agriculture reviews the results with the Chairman of the Board and members looking on.

6. At the exact minute the report is released to the world, Chairman Callander at left, and Agricultural Secretary Brannon at right, with release copy between

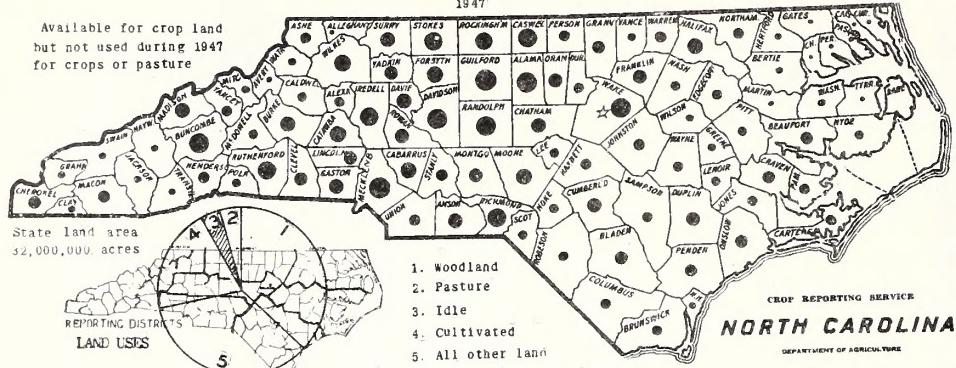


Land Uses

IDLE OPEN LAND

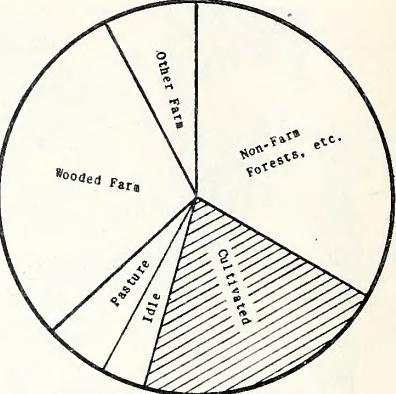
1947

Available for crop land
but not used during 1947
for crops or pasture



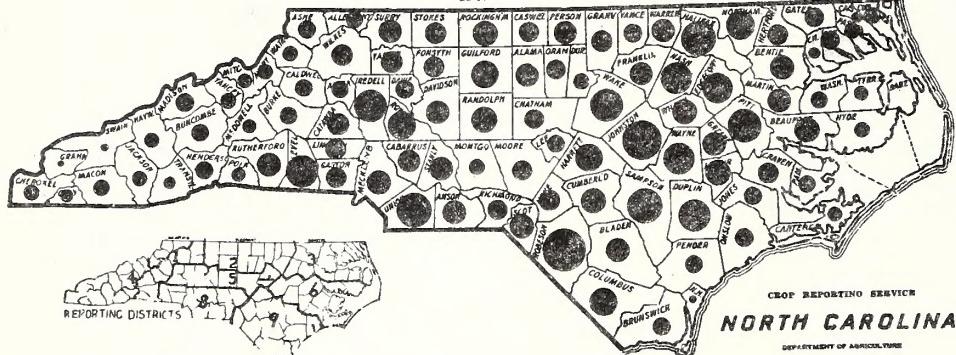
TOTAL LAND UTILIZATION

1947



CULTIVATED LAND

1947



LAND USES

Where and How Much is land used in North Carolina?

While we generally regard the cultivated or cropped part as most important to farmers, woods after all, is a crop. So is good pasture.

Above the pie-graph illustrates the uses. Farm woods are different from forest tracts. The latter are usually in large holdings, and farming has little or no part in them.

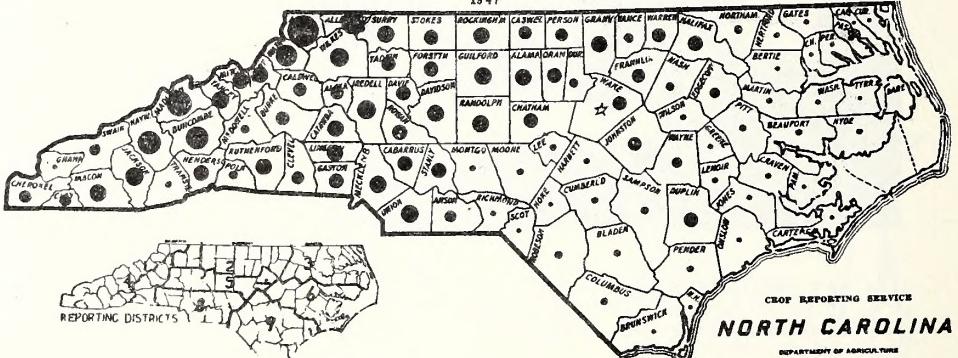
Idle land generally offers potentials for usages. This is often true although an early spring crop may have been harvested. Lespedeza has proven this available usage.

•Other farm• land, includes homesteads, lots, roads, fences, ponds, waste, and even cut-over by some farmers.

The open land usage is illustrated at lower left, where the proportion of important crops are provided, as well as idle and improved pasture lands.

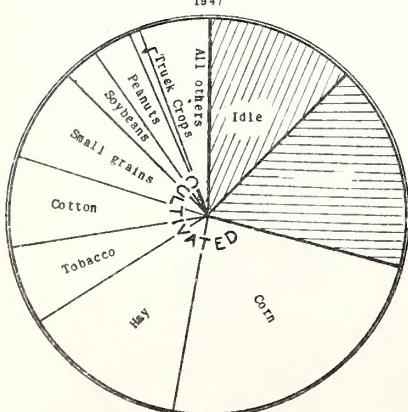
PASTURE LAND

1947



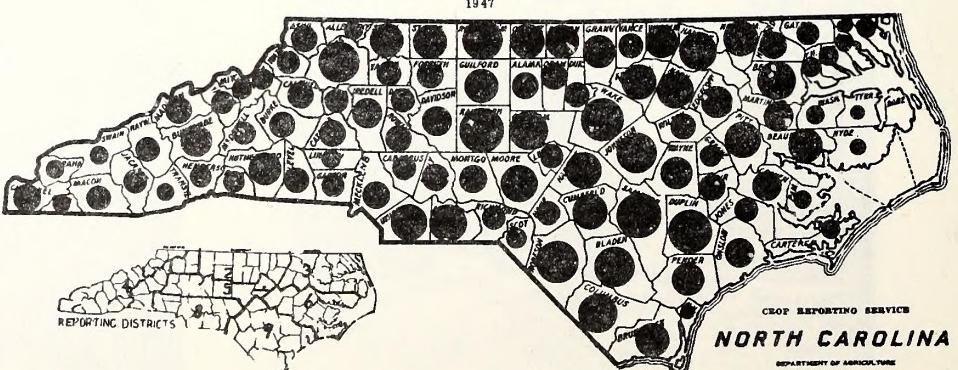
OPEN LAND UTILIZATION

1947

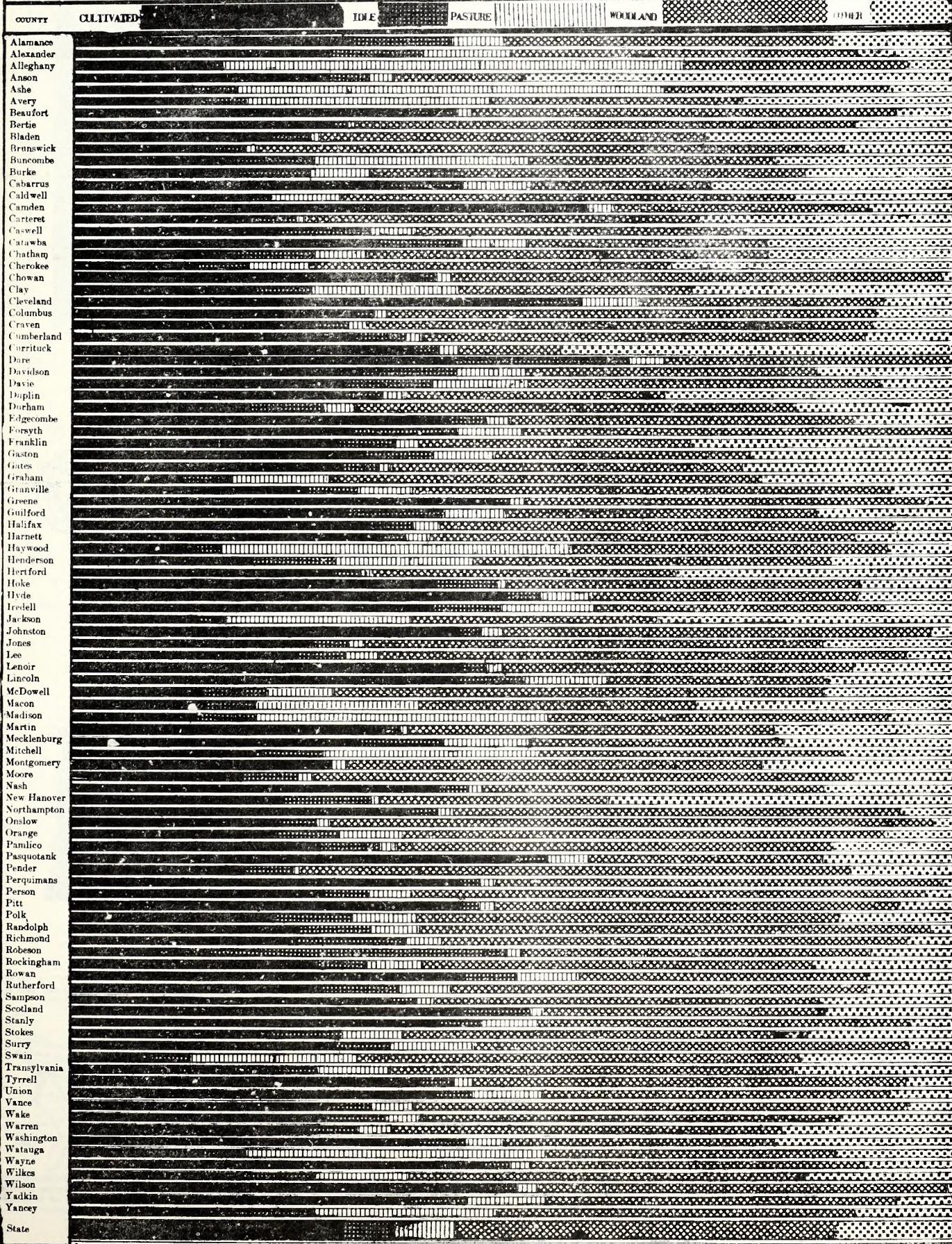


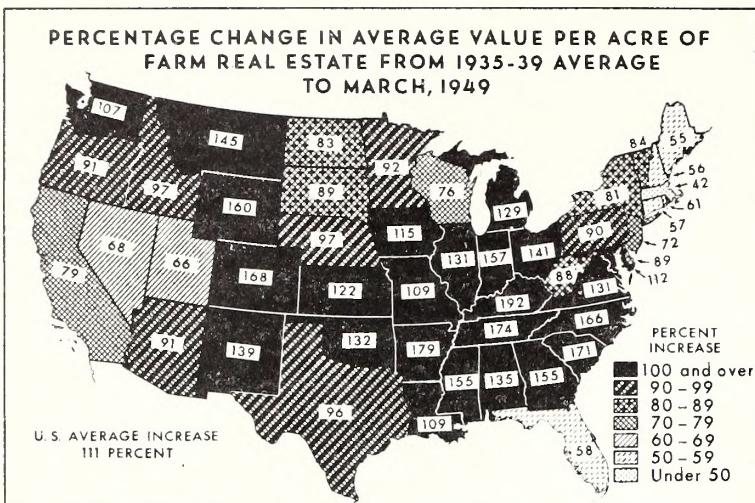
FARM WOODED LAND

1947

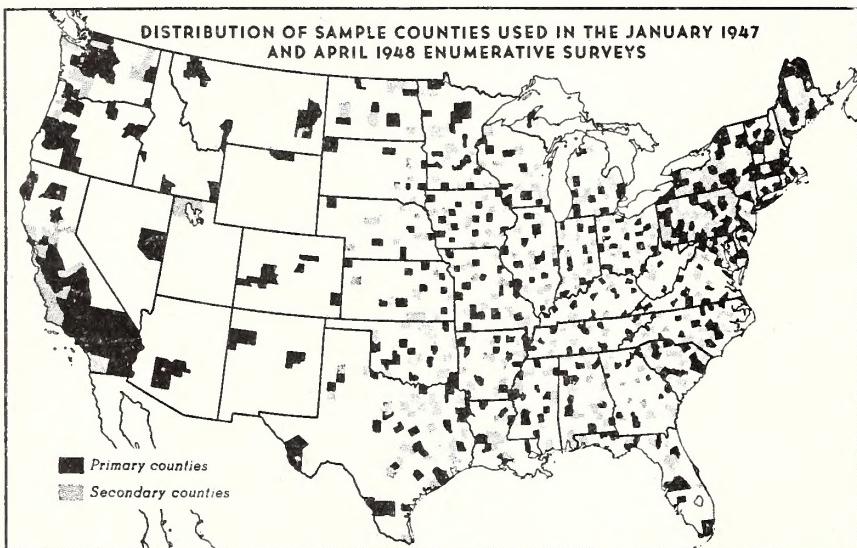


COUNTY PERCENTAGES OF LAND USES





DOORS ARE GUARDED BY OFFICIAL POLICE



Let's Talk It Over

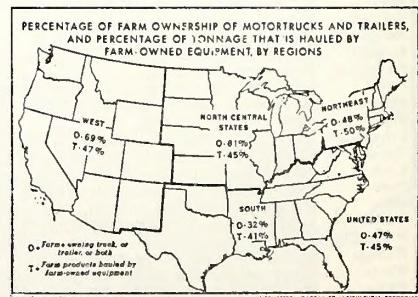
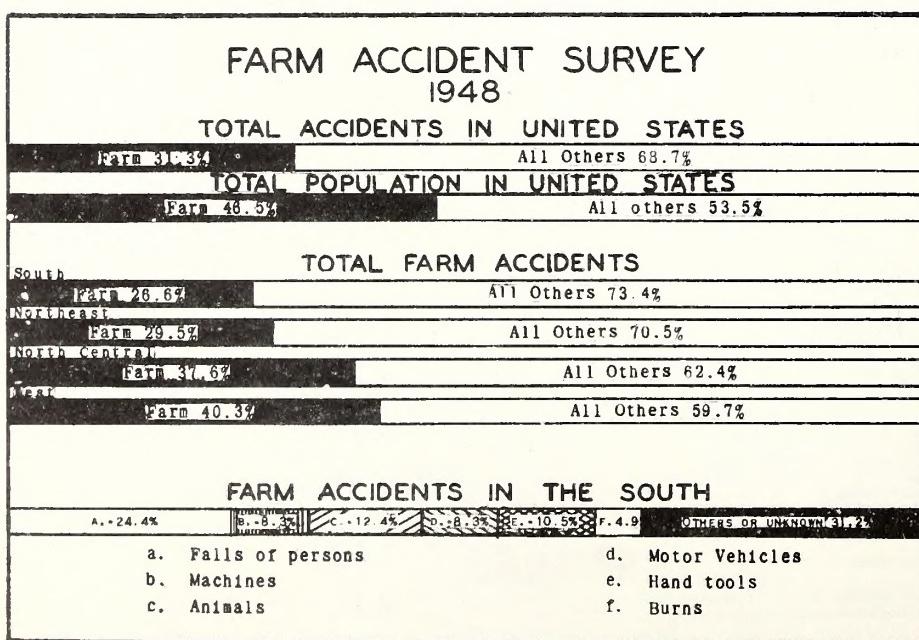
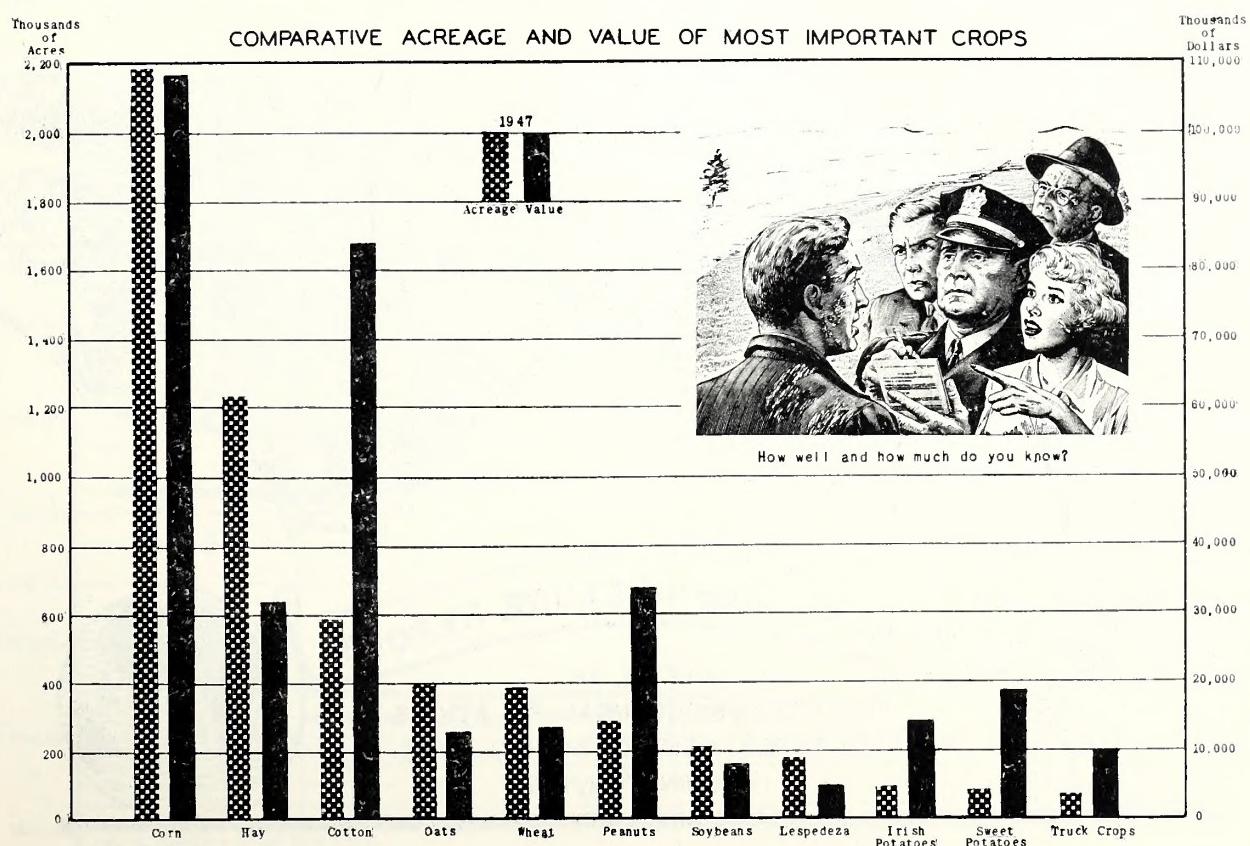
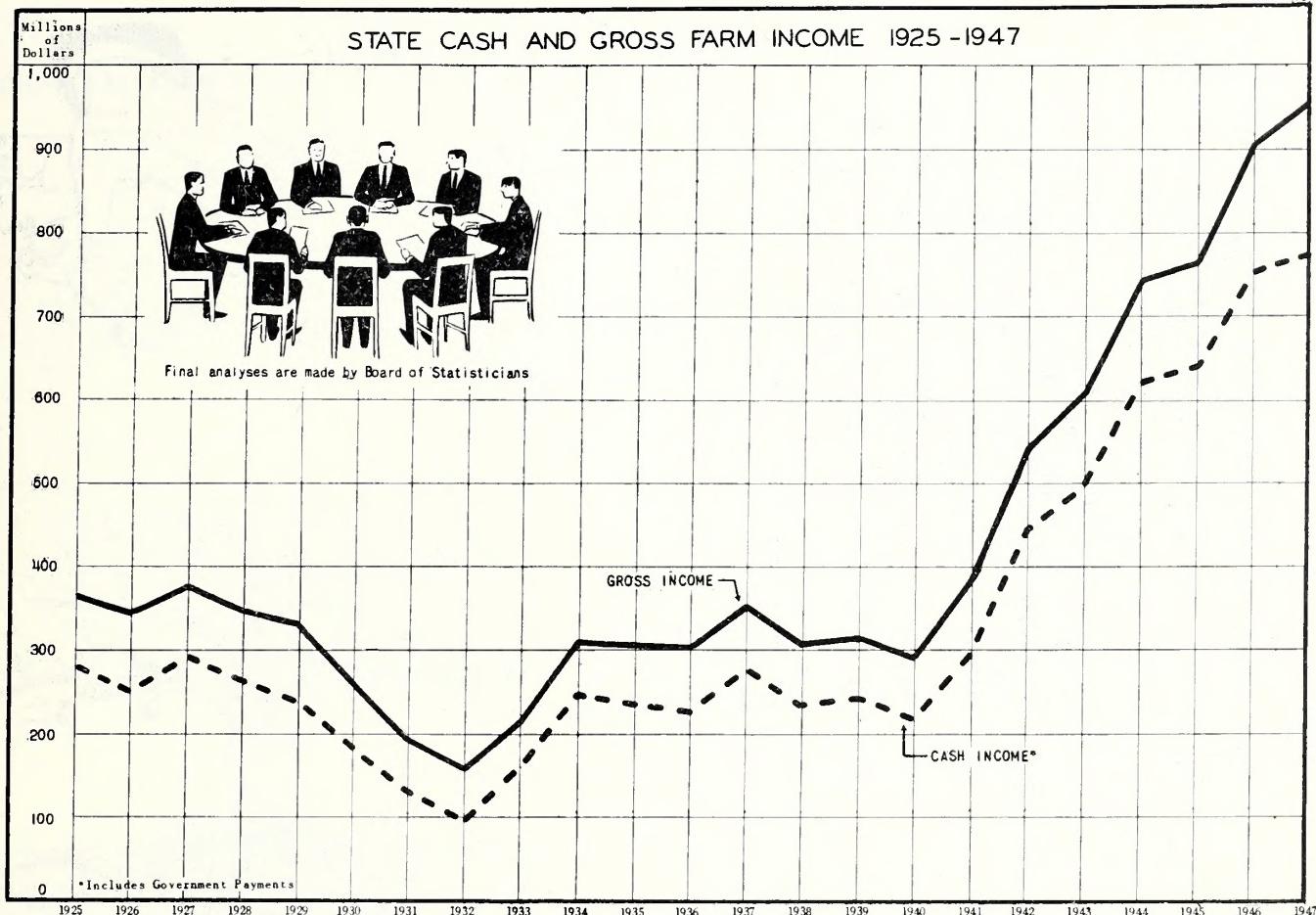
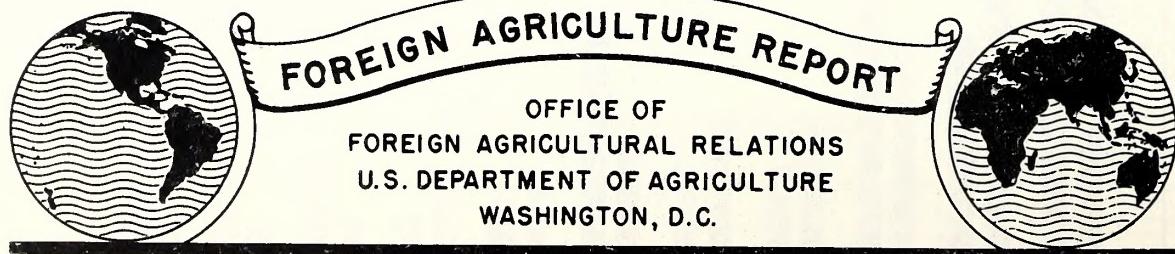
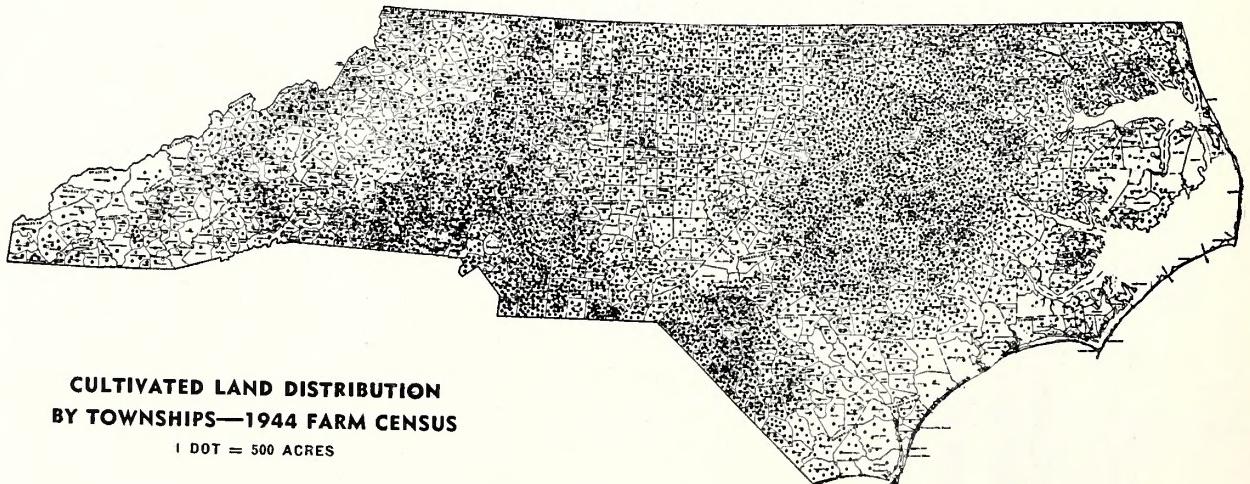
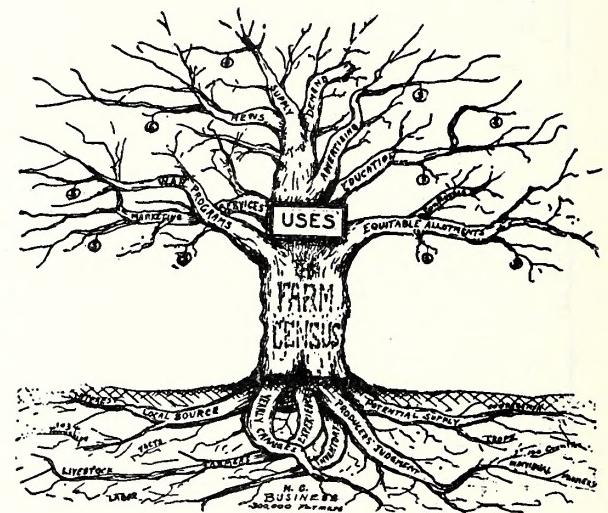
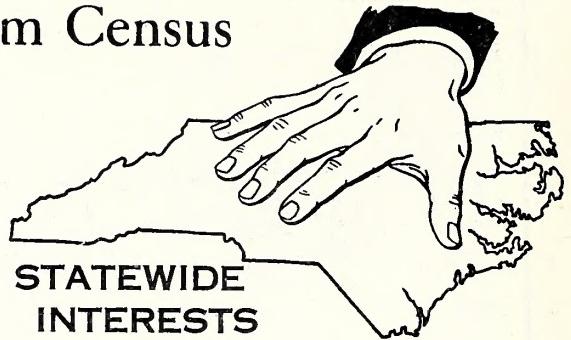
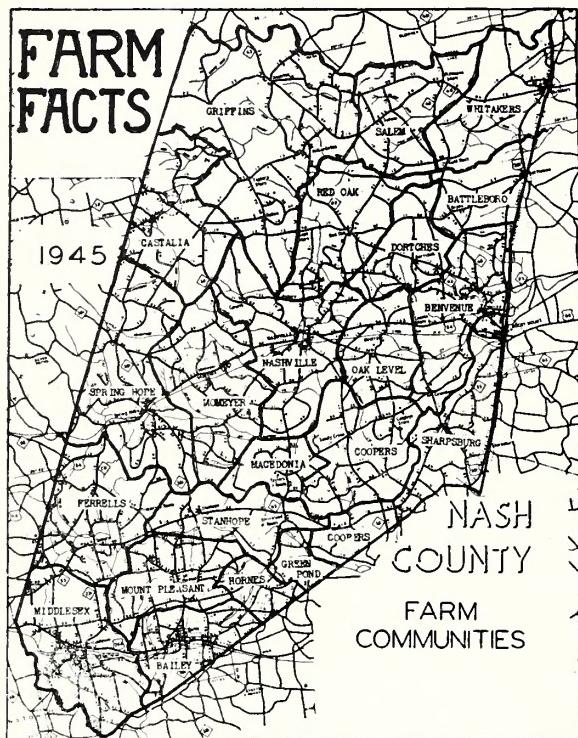


FIGURE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF FARM OWNERSHIP OF MOTORTRUCKS AND TRAILERS AND PERCENTAGE OF TONNAGE THAT IS HAULED BY FARM-OWNED EQUIPMENT, WITHIN REGIONS OUTLINED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
N.R.C. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

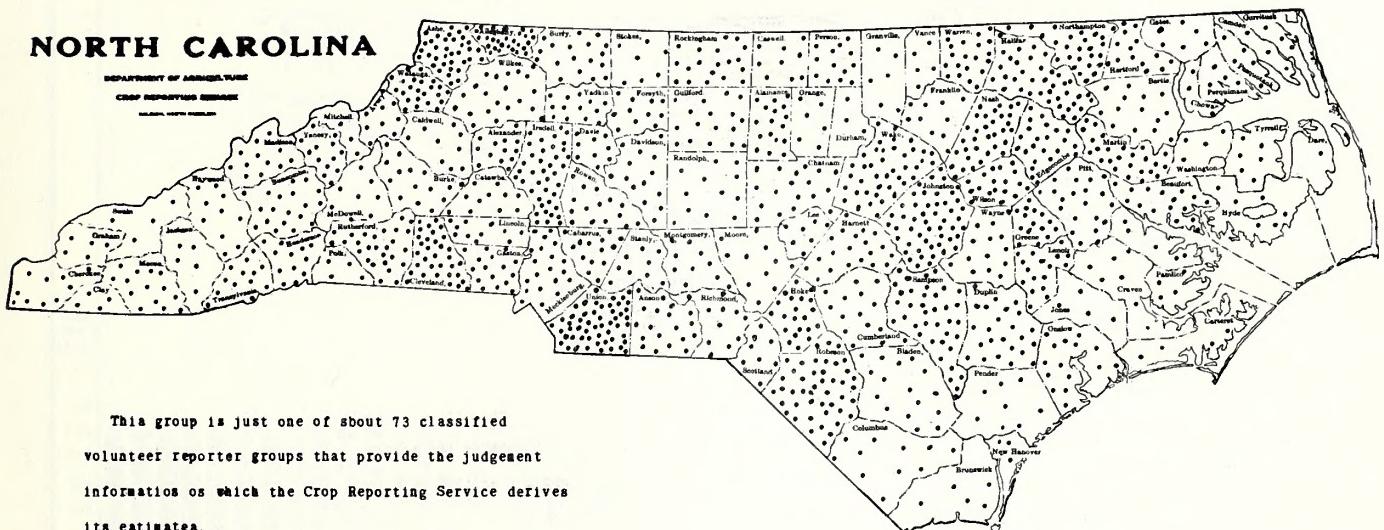


Purposes of the Farm Census



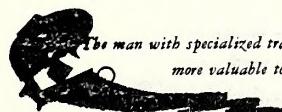
MONTHLY GENERAL CROP REPORTERS

NORTH CAROLINA



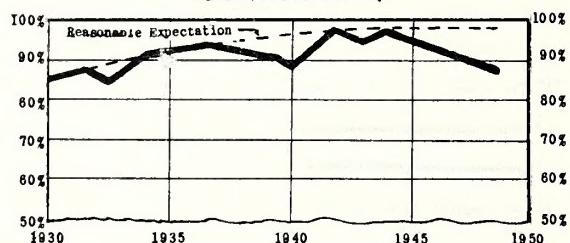
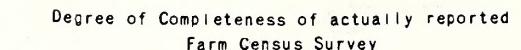
This group is just one of about 73 classified volunteer reporter groups that provide the judgement information on which the Crop Reporting Service derives its estimates.

The original facts come from, and are returned to, the county or local users.

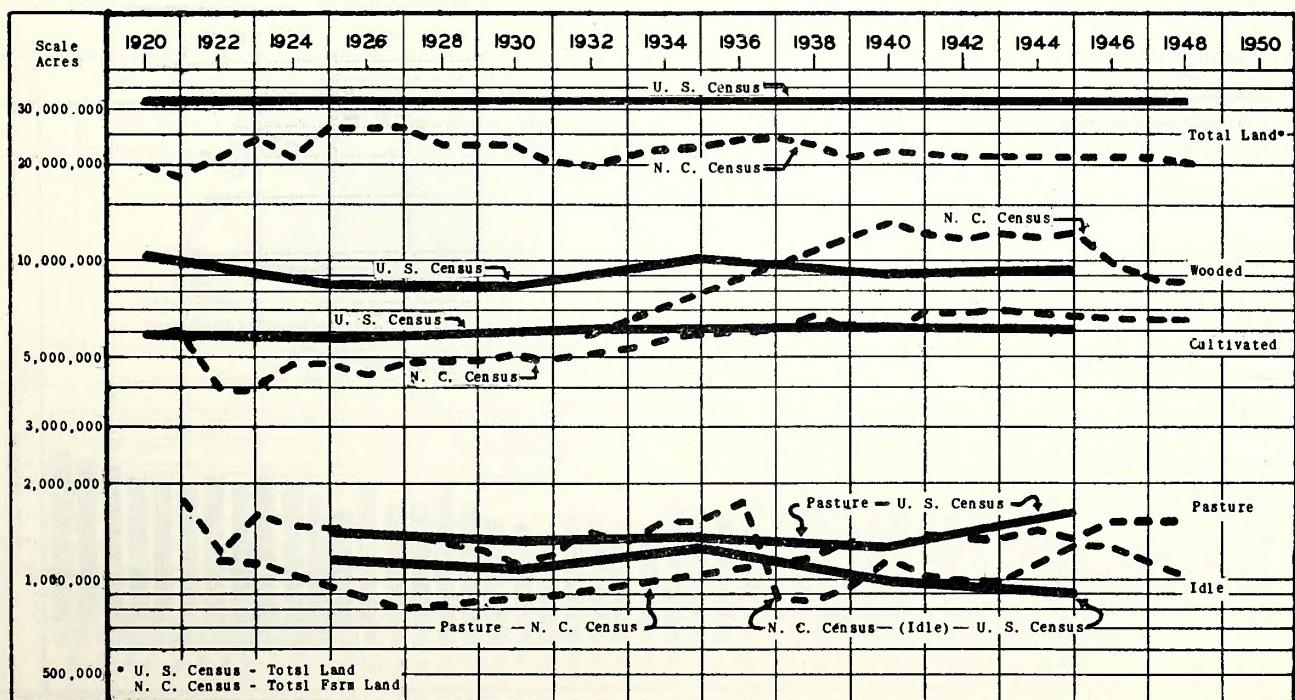


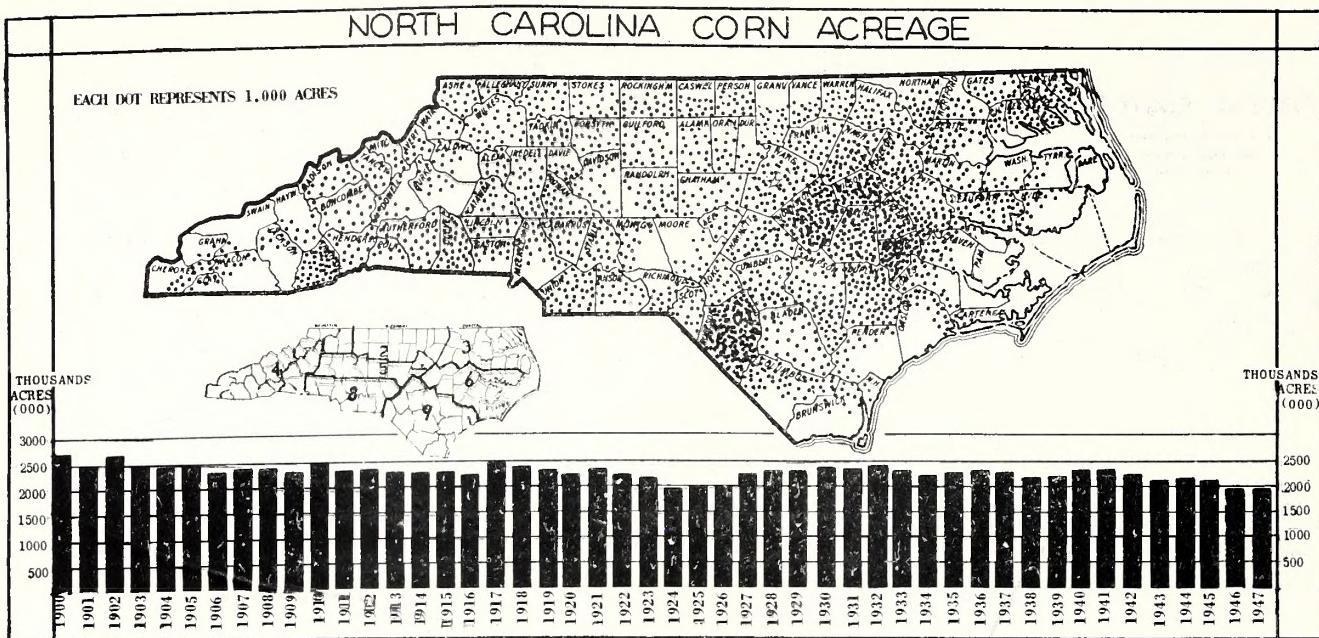
The man with specialized training is likely to be more valuable to you in the long run

DOES BUSINESS EDUCATION PAY?

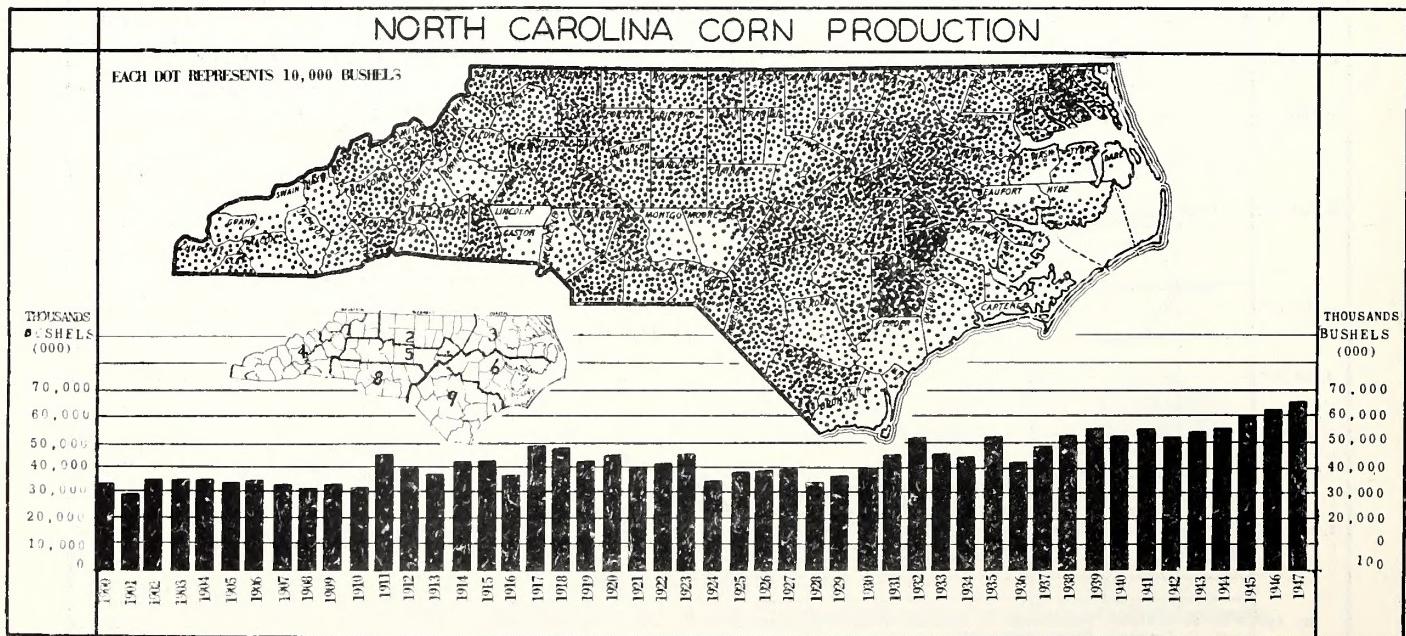
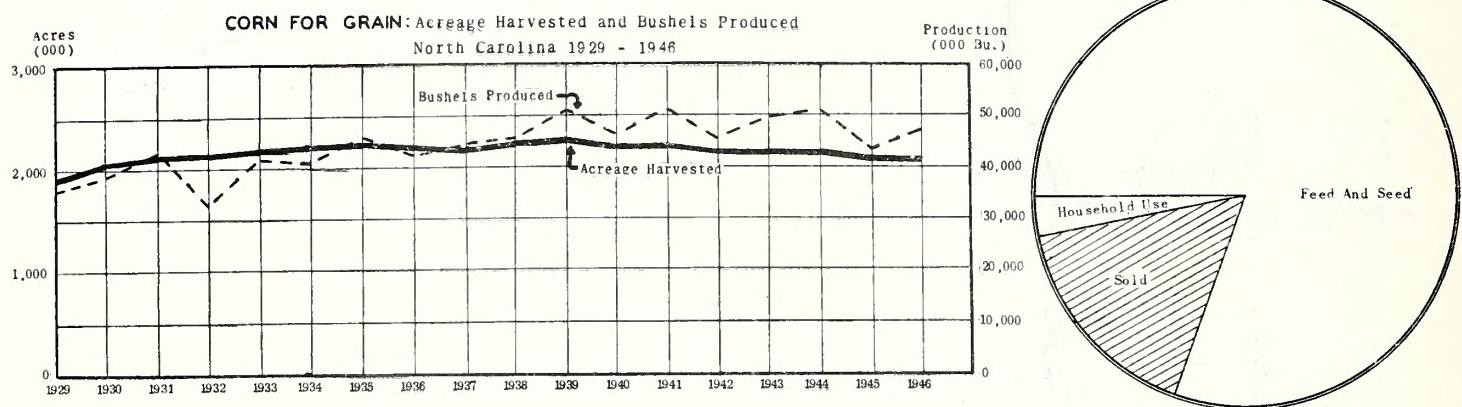


29 YEARS TREND IN TOTAL STATE FARM LAND USES

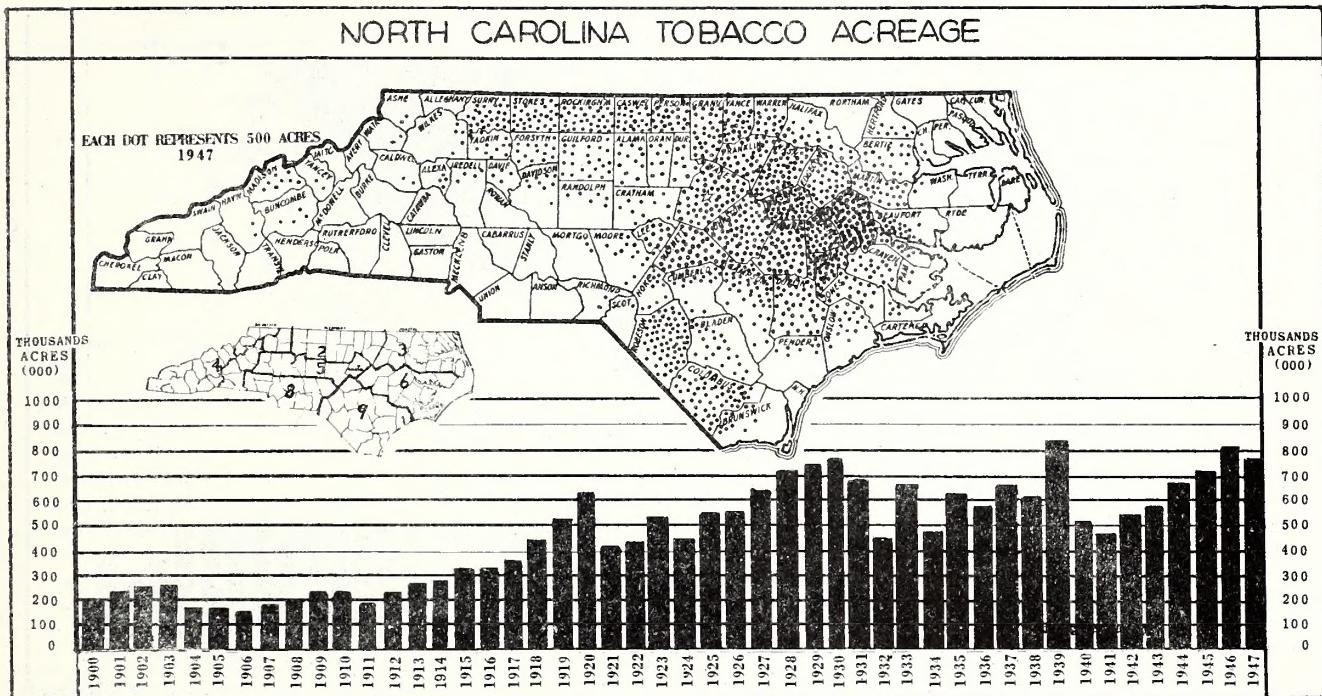




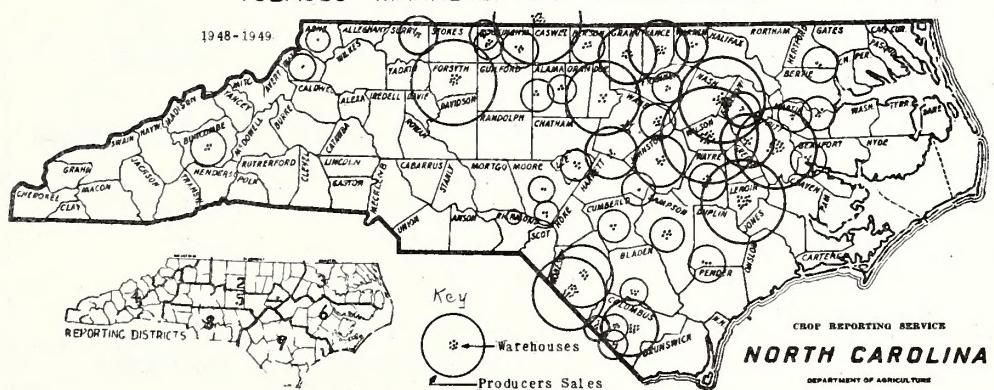
FARM DISPOSITION OF CORN



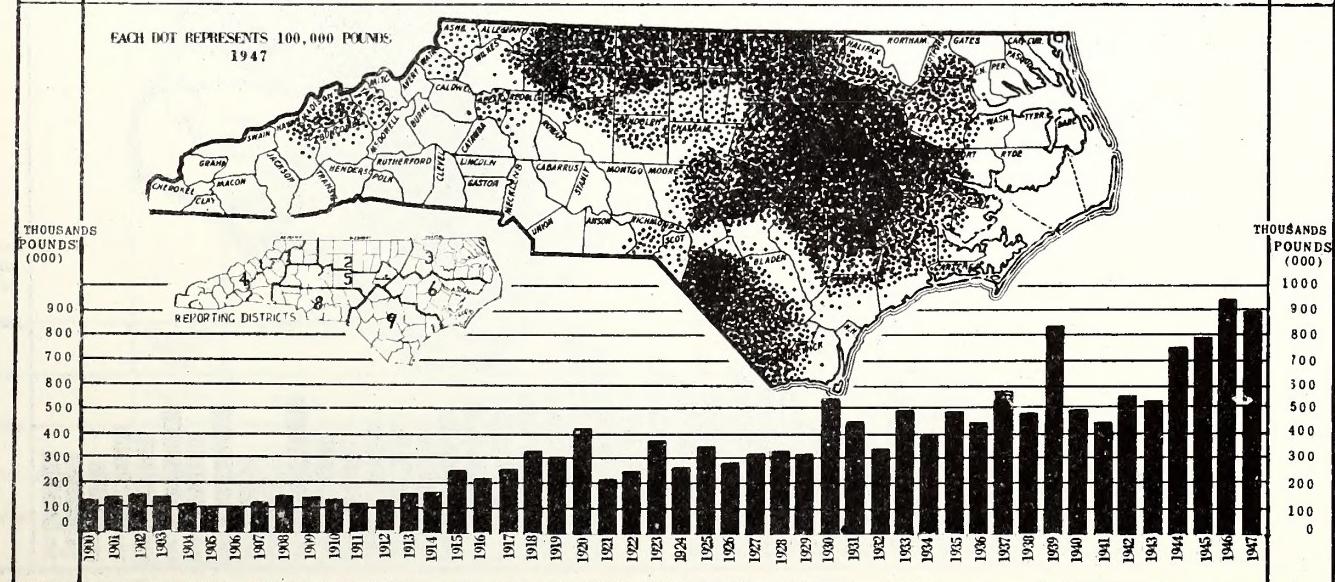
NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO ACREAGE



TOBACCO MARKETS AND WAREHOUSES

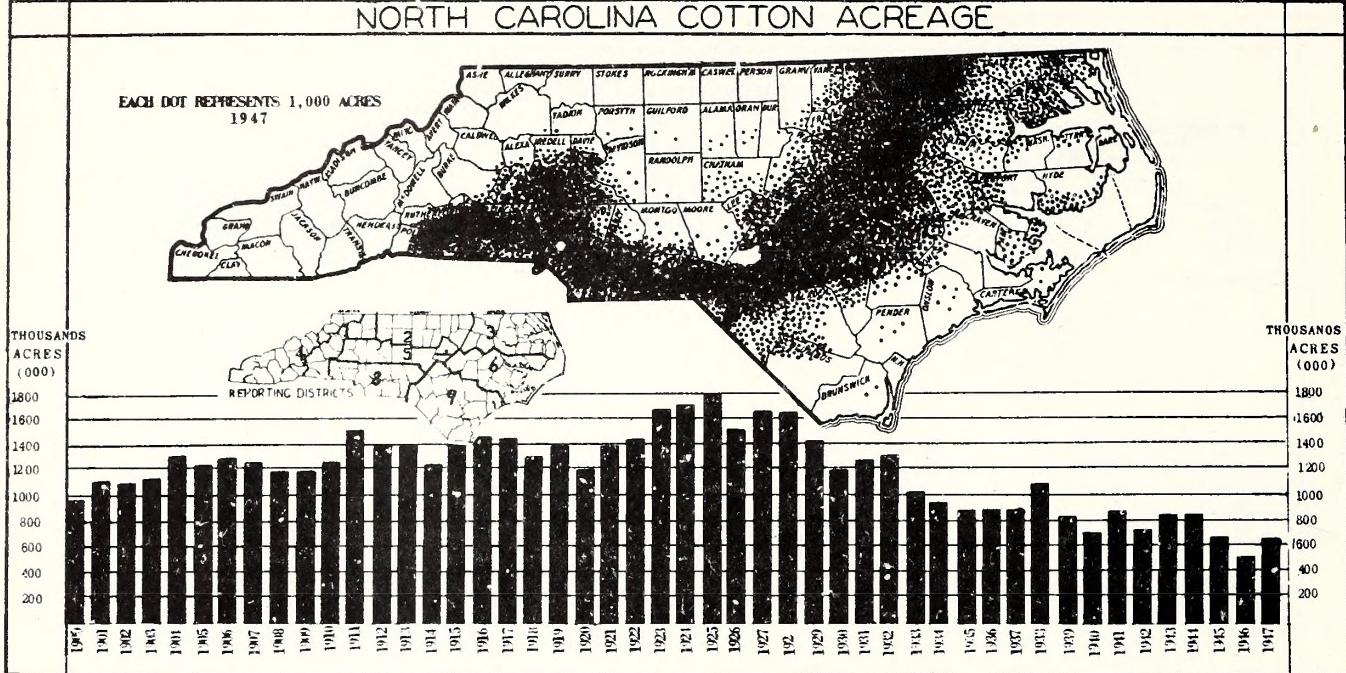


NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO PRODUCTION

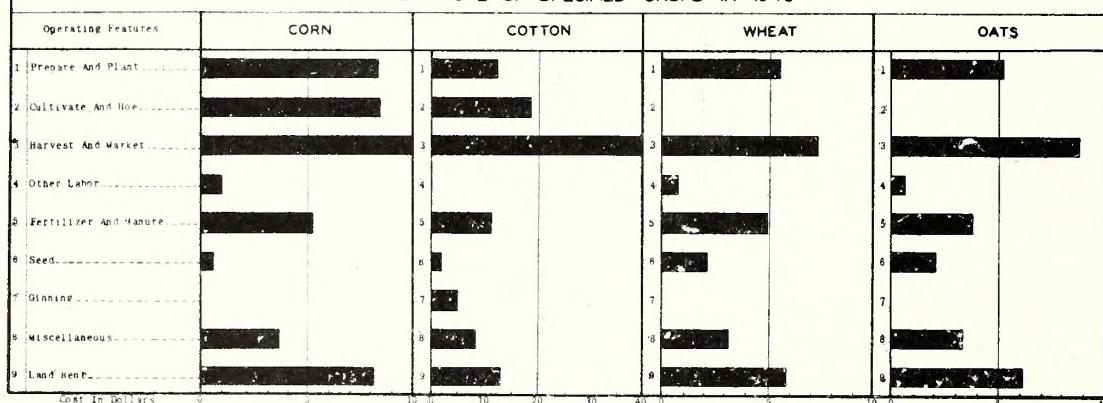


Cotton

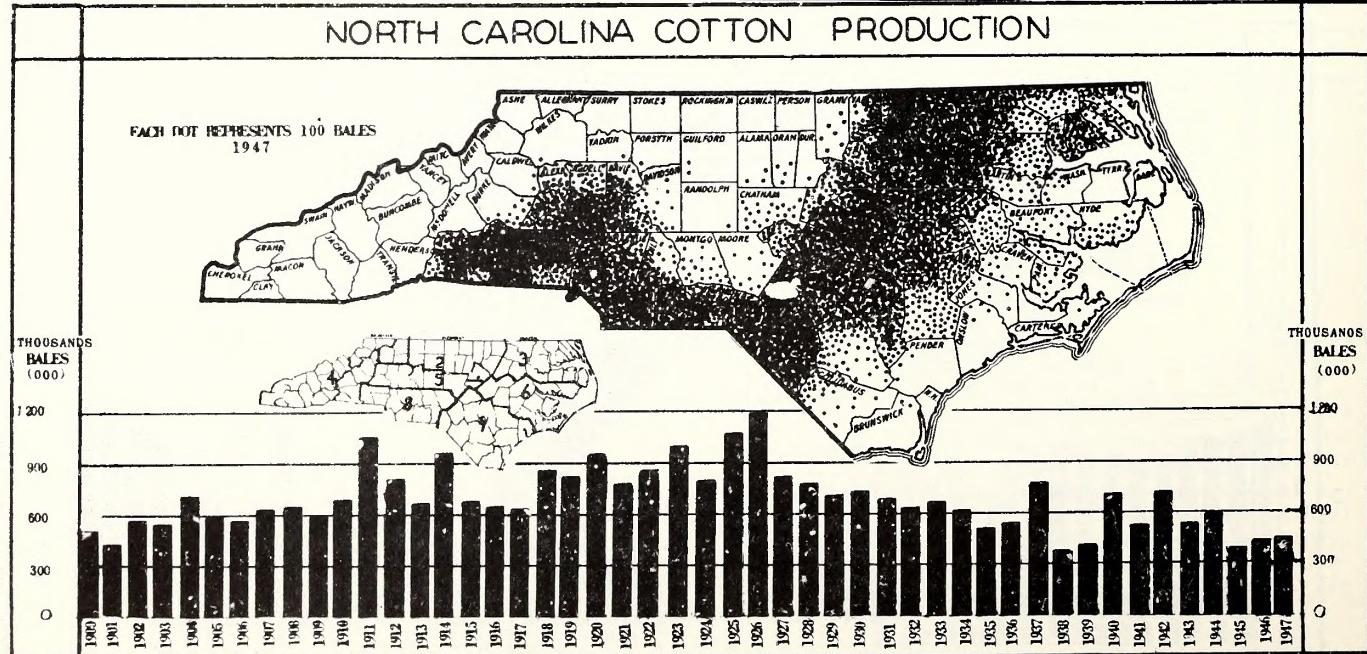
NORTH CAROLINA COTTON ACREAGE

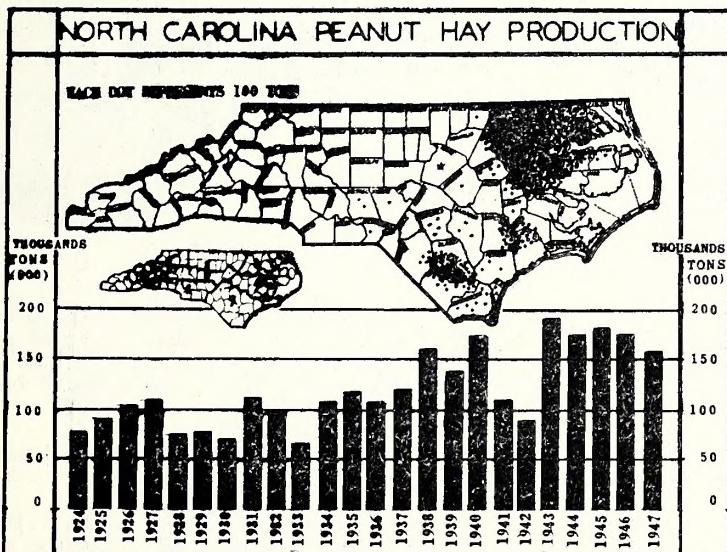
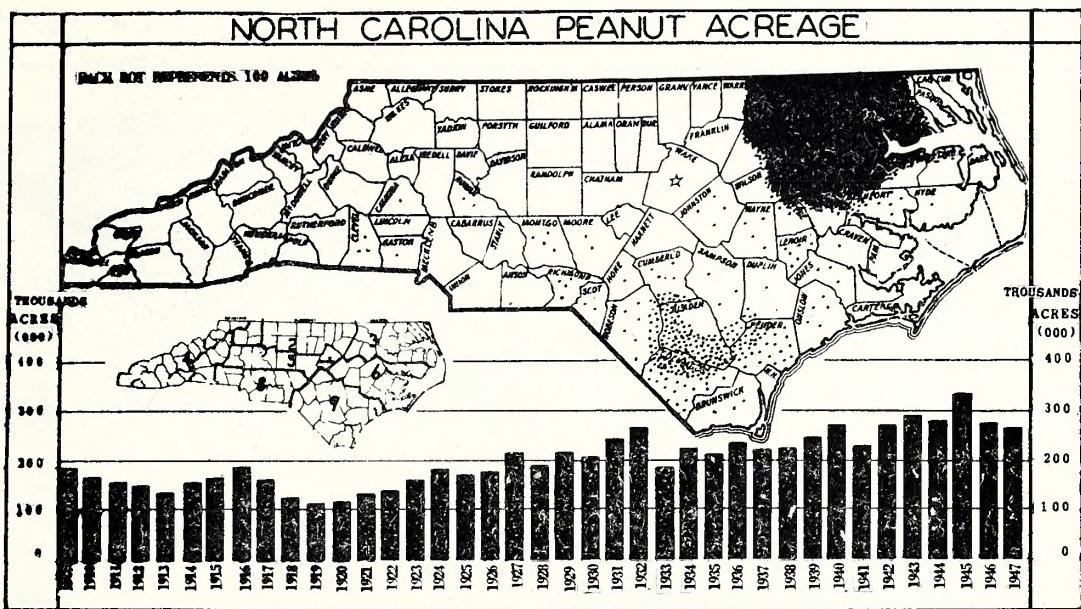


COST PER ACRE OF SPECIFIED CROPS IN 1946

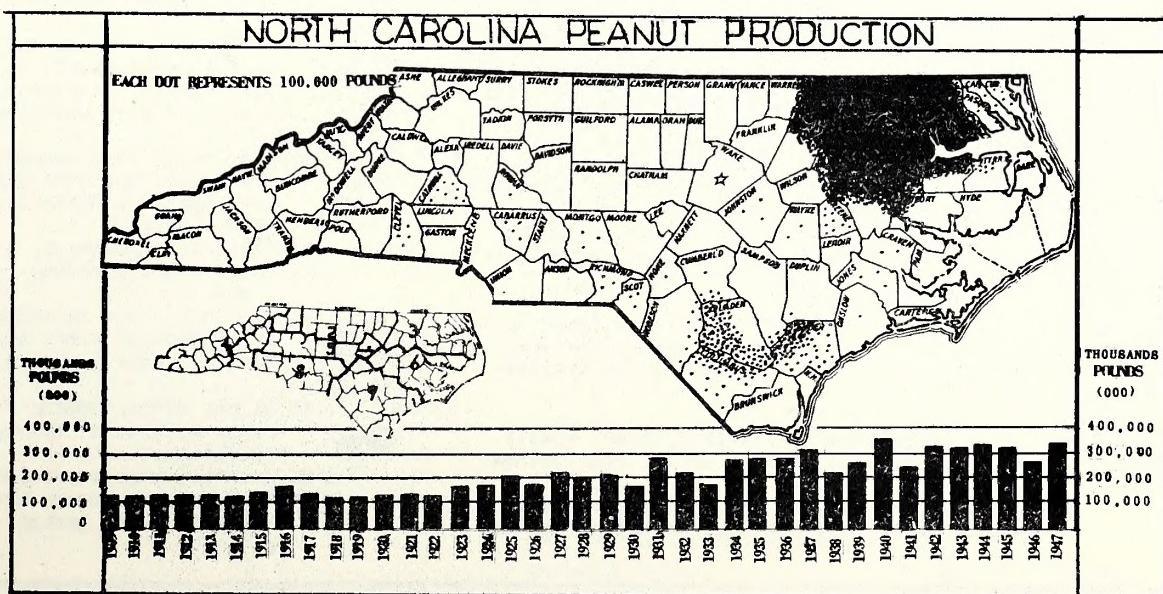
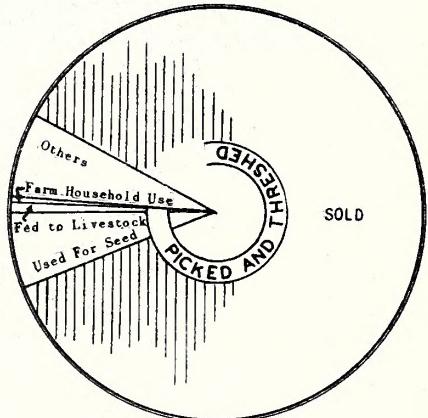


NORTH CAROLINA COTTON PRODUCTION





FARM DISPOSITION OF PEANUTS



84°

83°

82°

81°

80°

**MAP
OF
NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE 1: 200,000
DEPARTMENT OF SOILS
THE N. C. STATE COLLEGE

C B WILLIAMS

J FLUTZ

MOUNTAIN REGION PIEDMONT PLATEAU

Soil Types and Principal Crops



- (A) HIGH MOUNTAIN SOILS: Chiefly Ashe, Porters, Ramsey, and Clifton loams; some Altavista and Congaree fine sandy loams to silt loams.
- (B) Pasture, hay and forage, cabbage, green beans, white potatoes, corn, apples.



- (A) MOUNTAIN SOILS: Largely Porters, Halewood, Talladega, Fannin, Watauga, and Clifton loams and silt loams; some Altavista and Congaree.
- (B) Pasture, hay and forage, small grain, green beans, cabbage, apples, corn.



- (A) BROWNISH-RED INTERMOUNTAIN SOILS: Mainly Halewood, Hayesville, and Fannin loams, clay loams and silt loams; some Altavista and Congaree.
- (B) Small grain, corn, vegetables, hay and forage, pasture, apples.



- (AA) RED PIEDMONT SOILS: Principally Cecil, Lloyd, and Yadkin clay loams; some Madison, Hayesville and Halewood loams, Sandy loams and clay loams.
- (BB) Wheat, alfalfa, red clover, lespedeza, and grasses for hay; corn; cotton in southern half; pasture; peaches; apples.



- (A) ROUGH, STONY LAND, ROUGH MOUNTAIN LAND.
- (B) Forest; not suitable for crops or pasture, except small local areas which are similar to 1.
- (A) SANDY LOAMS FROM CRYSTALLINE ROCKS: Mostly Appling, Helena, Wilkes, Cecil; some Durham, Congaree.
- (B) Tobacco, vegetables, sweet potatoes, corn; cotton in southern portion; peaches, apples.



- (A) DARK RED CLAY SOILS: Chiefly Davidson, Mecklenburg, and Lloyd; includes some Clifton and Rabun in Mountains.
- (B) Alfalfa, wheat, red clover, lespedeza, barn corn, pasture.



- (A) BLACK JACK SOILS: Largely Iredell and Mecklenburg loams; some Orange, Enon, Wilkes, etc. loams to sandy loams.
- (B) Grasses for pasture or hay; lespedeza, red clover, wheat, oats, barley; corn; alfalfa in deeper soils; cotton in southern portion.



- (A) SLATE SOILS: Georgeville, Herndon, Alamance, silt loams to silty clay loams.
- (B) Small grain, lespedeza, corn, cotton in southern half; pasture; alfalfa on red loam.



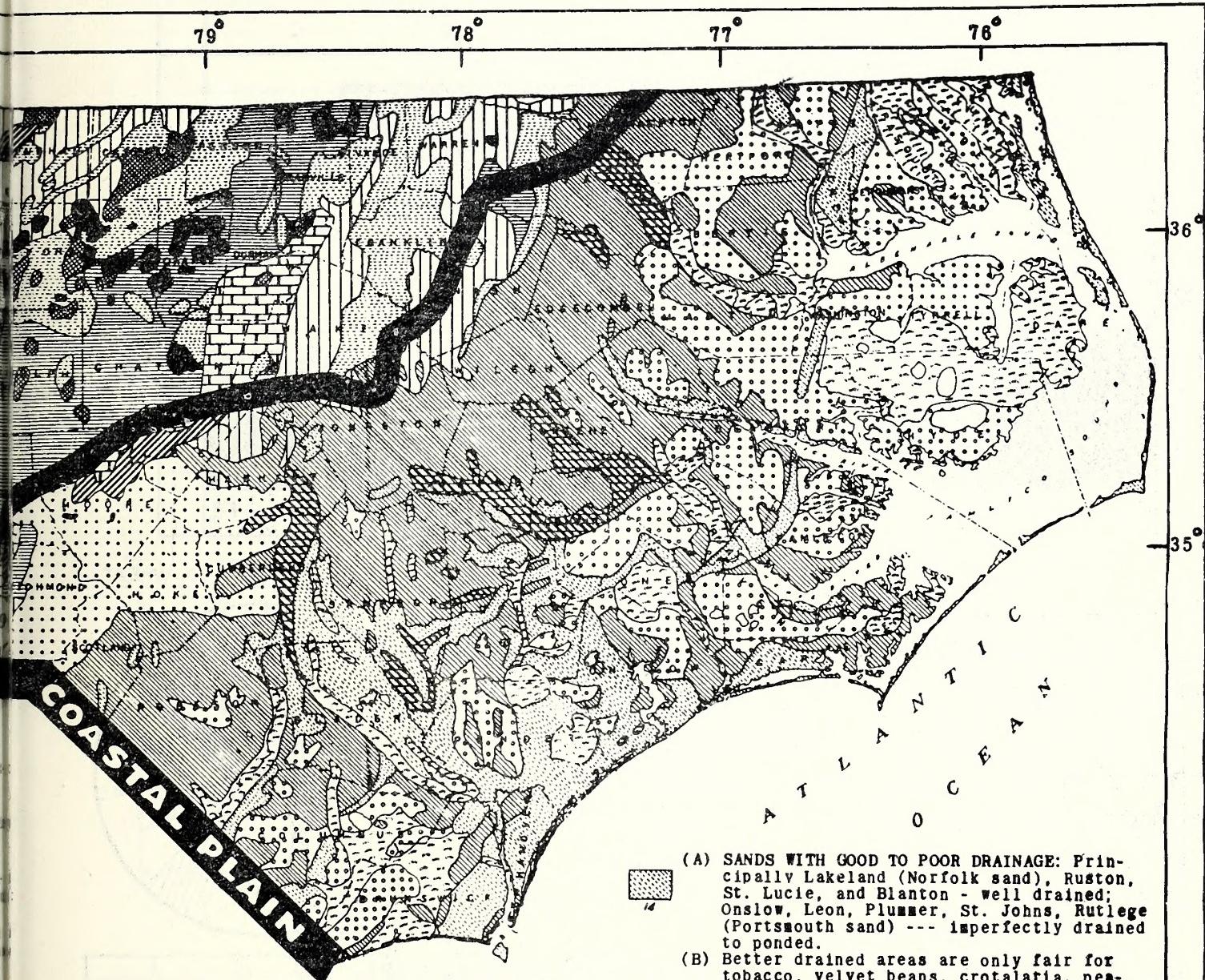
- (A) GRAY SOILS FROM SANDSTONES: Mainly Mayodan, Granville, and Creedmoor sandy loams; some Wadesboro and White Store silt loams to sandy loams.
- (B) Tobacco, vegetables, peanuts, corn; cotton in southern portion; peaches.



- (A) RED SOILS FROM SANDSTONES: Mostly White Sander and Wadesboro sandy loams to clay loams.
- (B) Cotton, small grain, lespedeza, corn.



- (A) SECOND BOTTOM SOILS: Principally Wickham, Altavista, Rankin, Roanoke, Kalmia, Myatt loams to sandy loams.
- (B) Tobacco, peanuts, vegetables, cotton, on higher areas; corn, grasses for hay and pasture; on lower areas; soybeans on heavier soils.



(A) SANDHILLS: Mostly very sandy soils - Lakeland and Kershaw (formerly deep Norfolk sands), Blanton, St. Lucie, Ruston - closely associated with non-uniform sandy loams as Hoffman, Gilead, and Vaucluse.

(B) Generally only fair for crops - better areas used for tobacco, peaches, dewberries, melons, crotalaria, and velvet beans; also for peanuts, cotton and corn.

(A) SANDY LOAMS TO SILT LOAMS WITH GOOD TO FAIR DRAINAGE: Largely Norfolk sandy loams, but including much Ruston, Marlboro, Craven, Dunbar, Lenoir, Shubuta, Bradley and Chesterfield.

(B) Tobacco, peanuts, and cotton on the medium to fine textured soils; corn, small grain, soybeans, and vegetables on the finer textured soils. Rolling lands for peaches.

(A) SANDS WITH GOOD TO POOR DRAINAGE: Principally Lakeland (Norfolk sand), Ruston, St. Lucie, and Blanton - well drained; Onslow, Leon, Plummer, St. Johns, Rutledge (Portsmouth sand) --- imperfectly drained to ponded.

(B) Better drained areas are only fair for tobacco, velvet beans, crotalaria, peanuts, cotton, corn; Other areas unsuited to crops and only fair to poor for pasture.

(A) POORLY DRAINED SANDY LOAMS, LOAMS, AND SILT LOAMS: Mainly Portsmouth, Coxville, Bladen; some Hyde, Othello, Pocomoke.

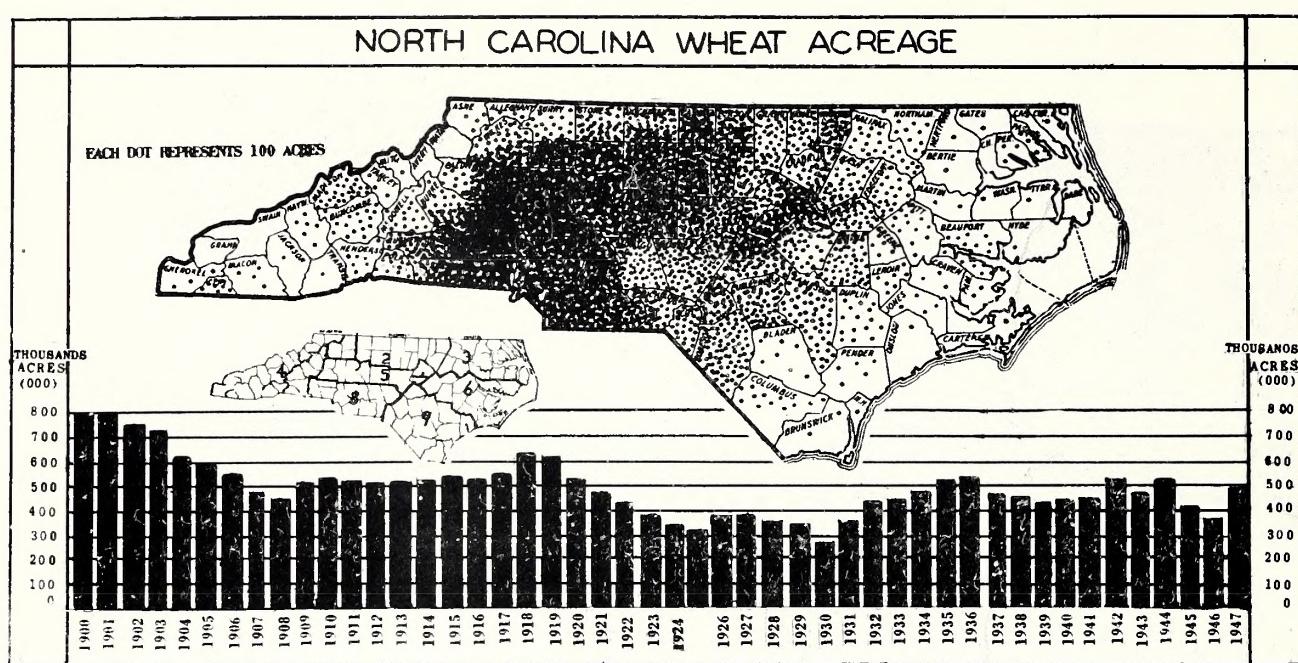
(B) WHEN ARTIFICIALLY DRAINED: Corn, Soybeans, Vegetables, White Potatoes; Pasture.

(A) SWAMPS AND FIRST BOTTOMS: Mostly Muck, Peat, Johnston, and Undifferentiated Soil Materials.

(B) Generally not suitable for crops or pasture -- drainage too difficult or too costly.

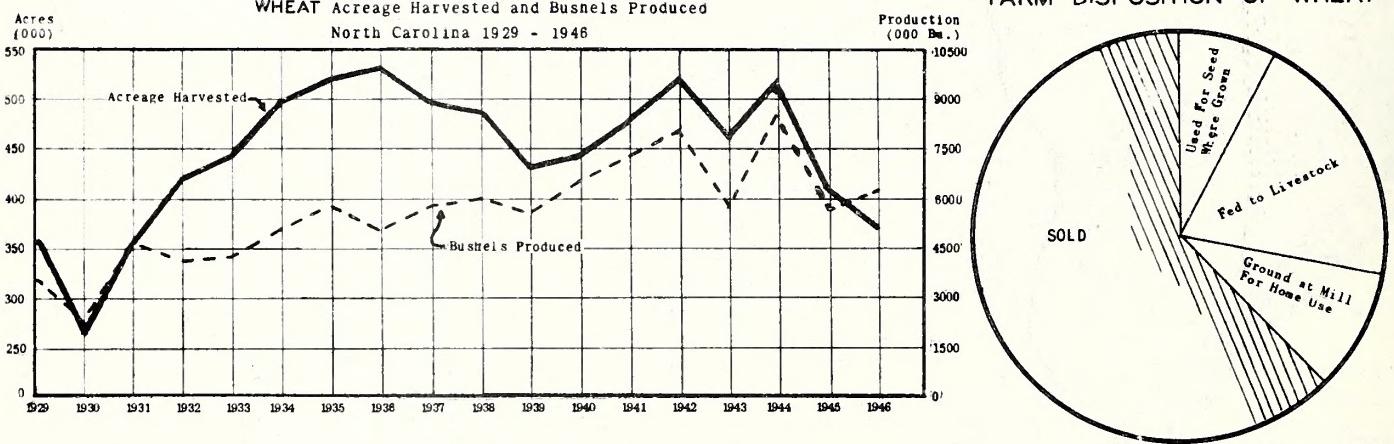
KEY: (A) Most extensive soils; (B) Crops for which the soils are considered suitable.

NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT ACREAGE

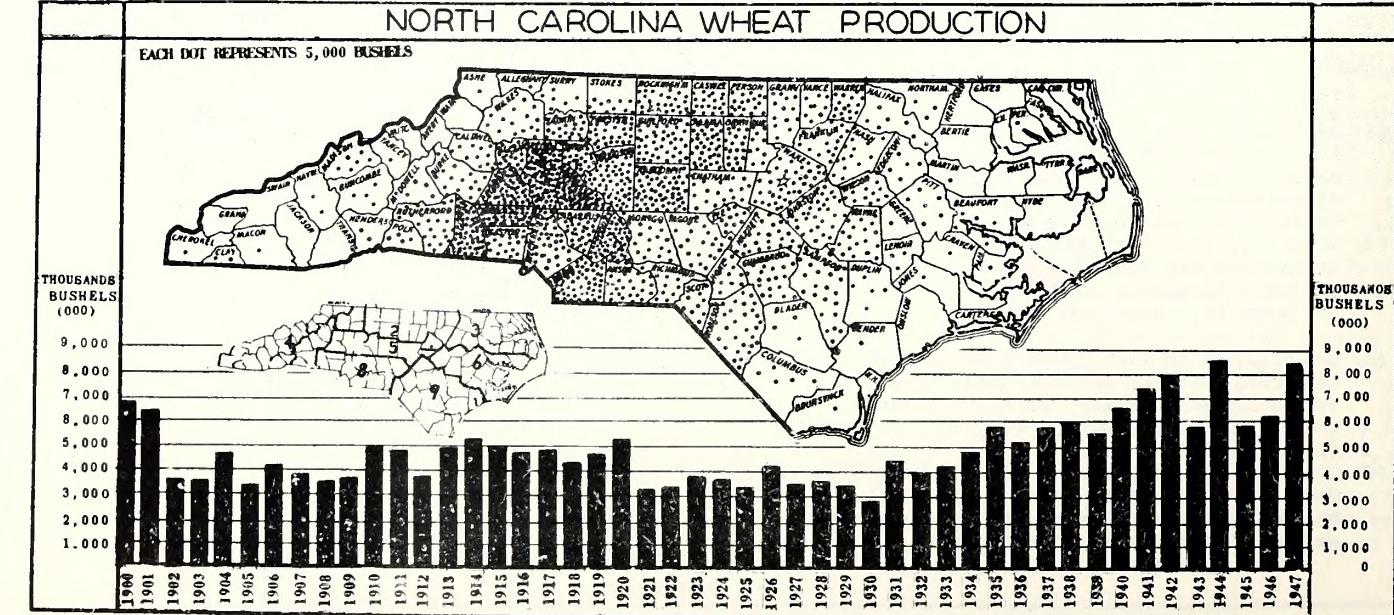


WHEAT Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced
North Carolina 1929 - 1946

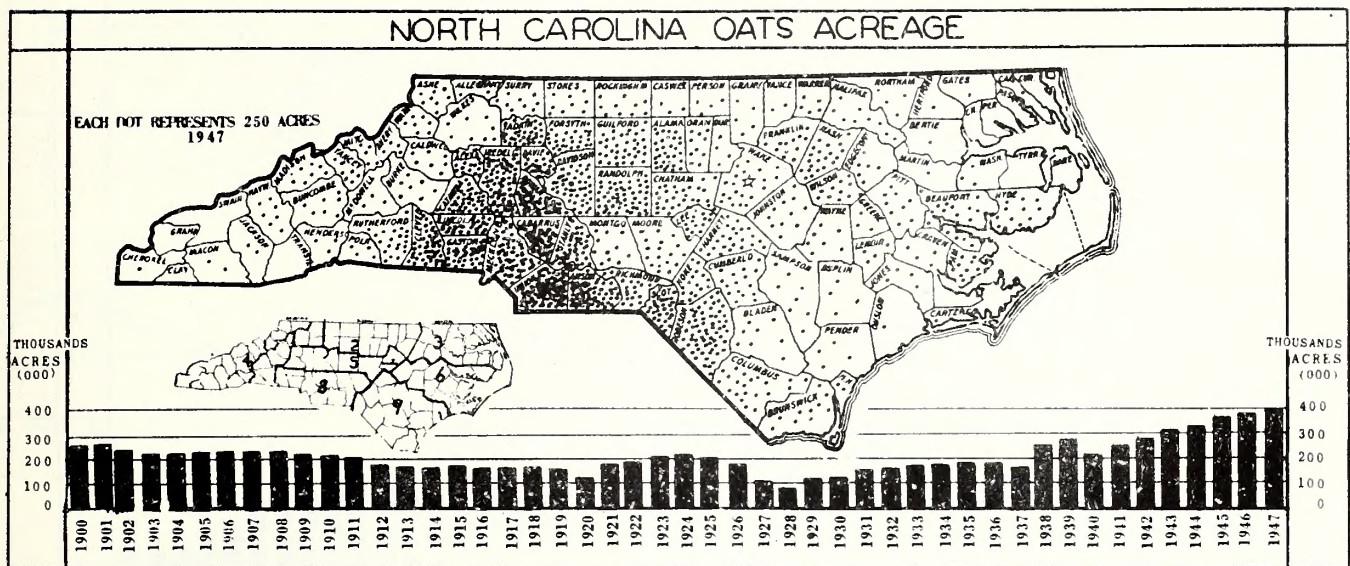
FARM DISPOSITION OF WHEAT



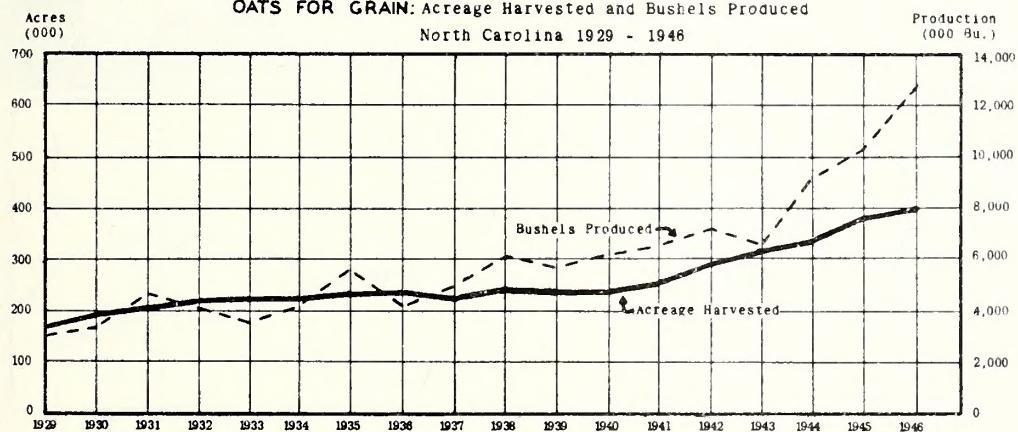
NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT PRODUCTION



NORTH CAROLINA OATS ACREAGE



OATS FOR GRAIN: Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced
North Carolina 1929 - 1946



DISTRIBUTION OF OAT CROP

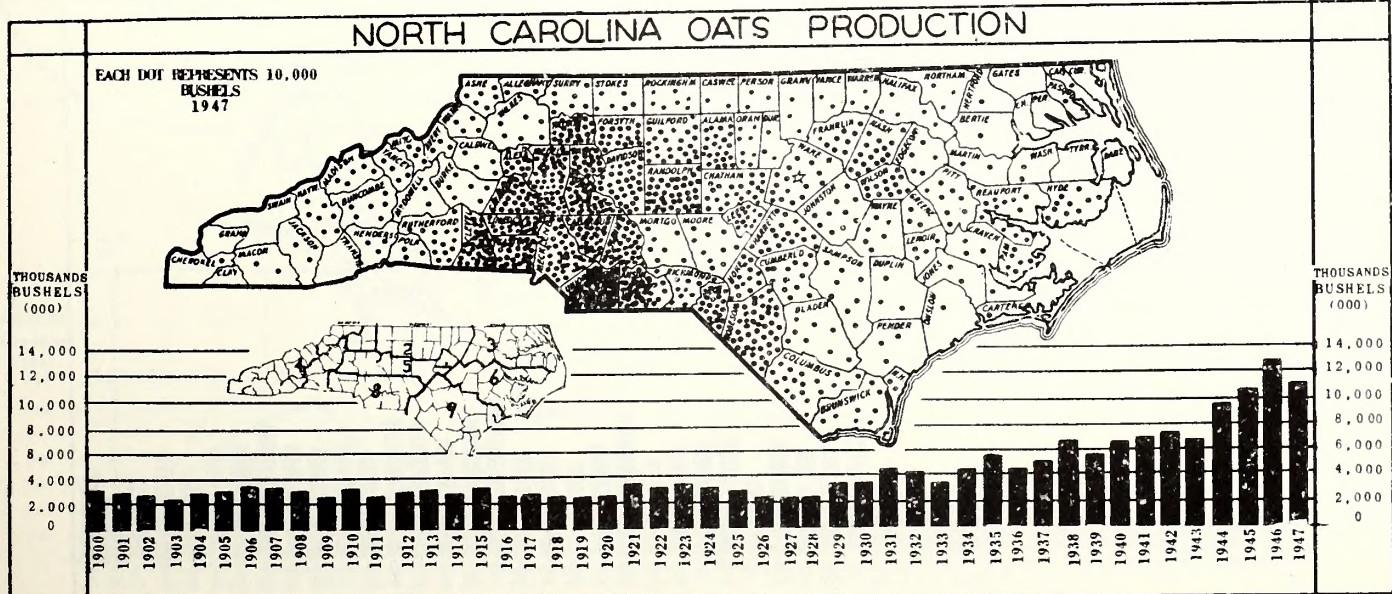
Where are oats an important crop in North Carolina, and what has been the trend of this crop for the past 50 years?

As may be readily observed oats production is largely concentrated in the central or Piedmont part of the state. This is evident both from the acreage and production maps.

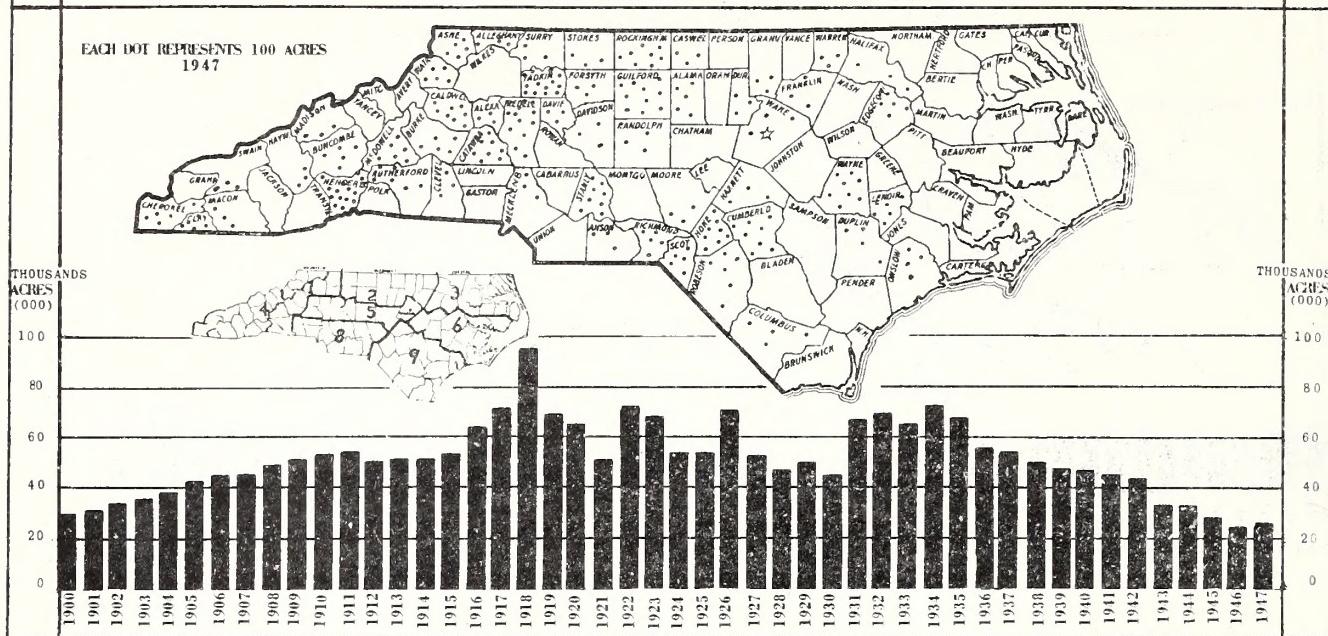
The per acre increase in recent years is noticeable in bottom bar chart trend graph, as well as the line trend graph at the left.

County comparisons are readily provided as well as a graphic picture to fix one's mind for general knowledge of this crop.

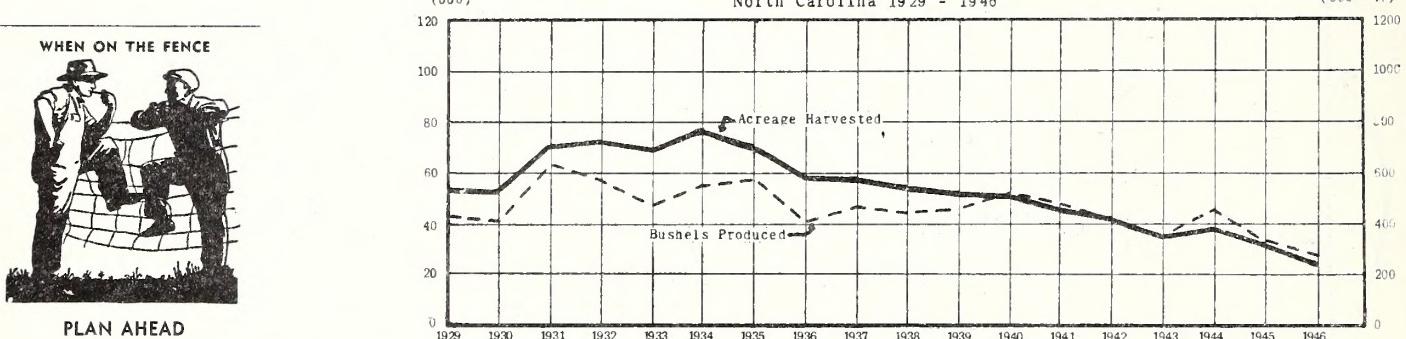
NORTH CAROLINA OATS PRODUCTION



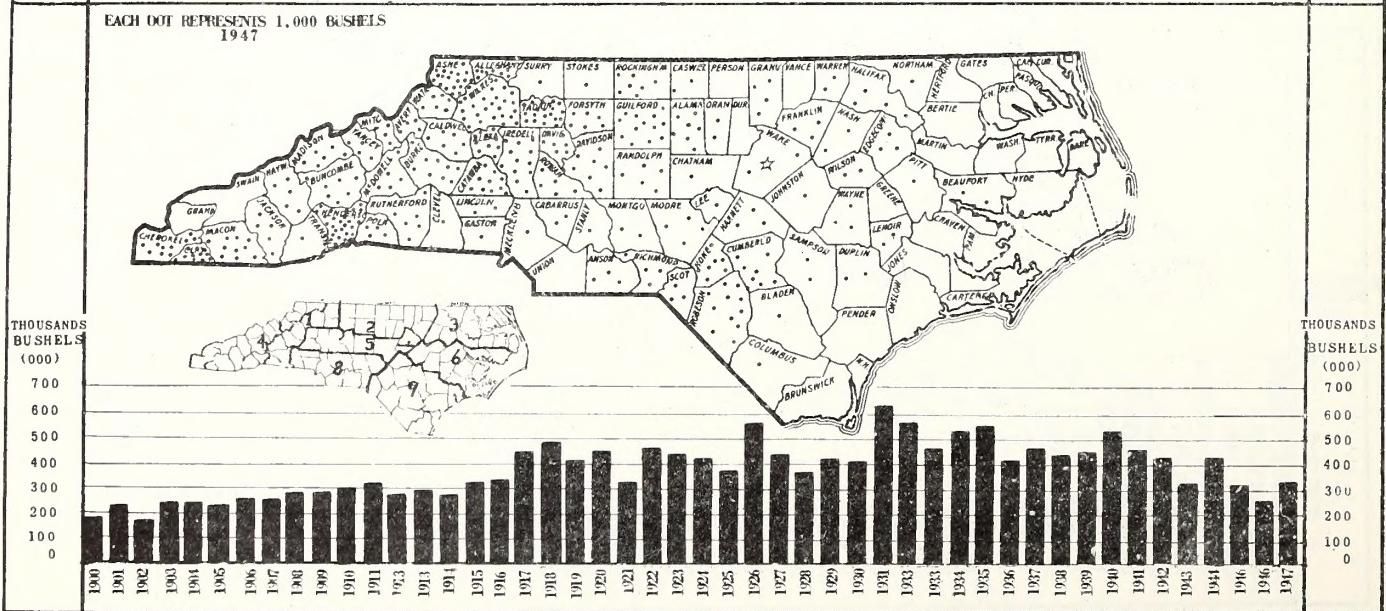
NORTH CAROLINA RYE ACREAGE

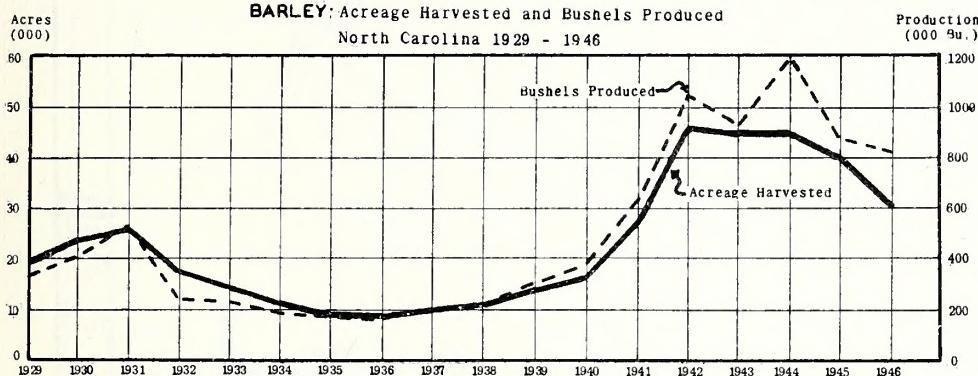


RYE. Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced
North Carolina 1929 - 1946

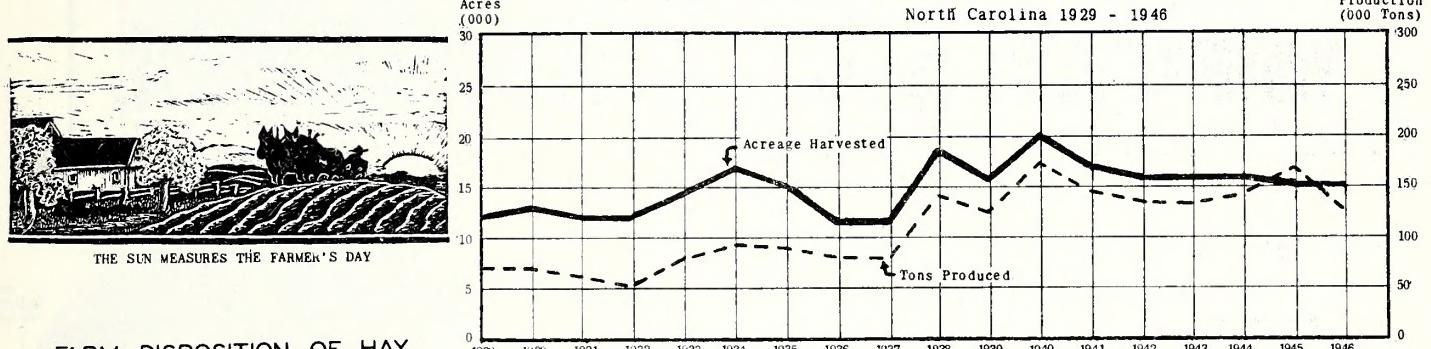


NORTH CAROLINA RYE PRODUCTION

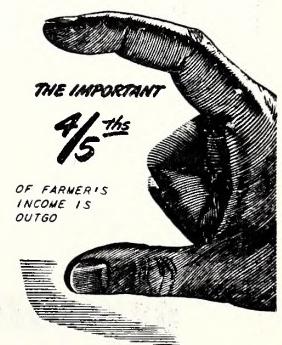
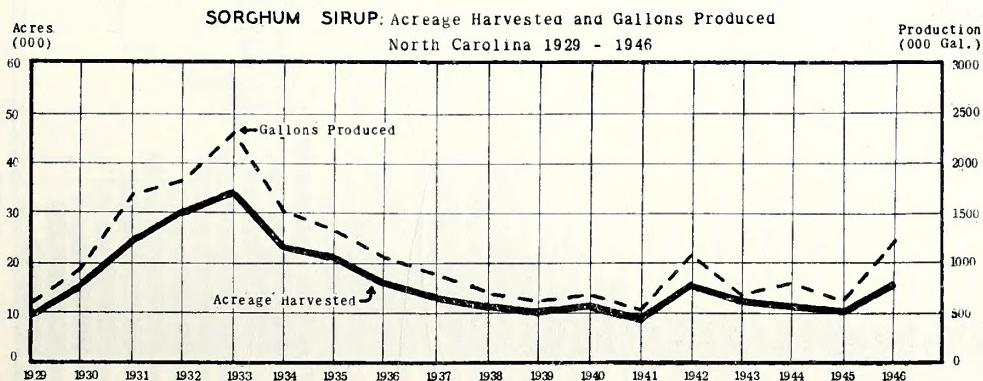
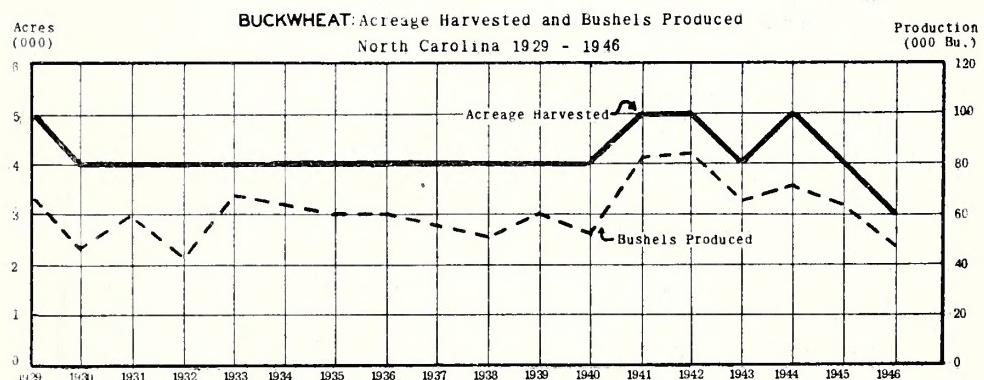
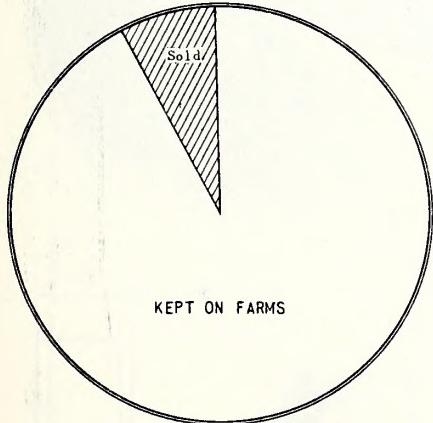


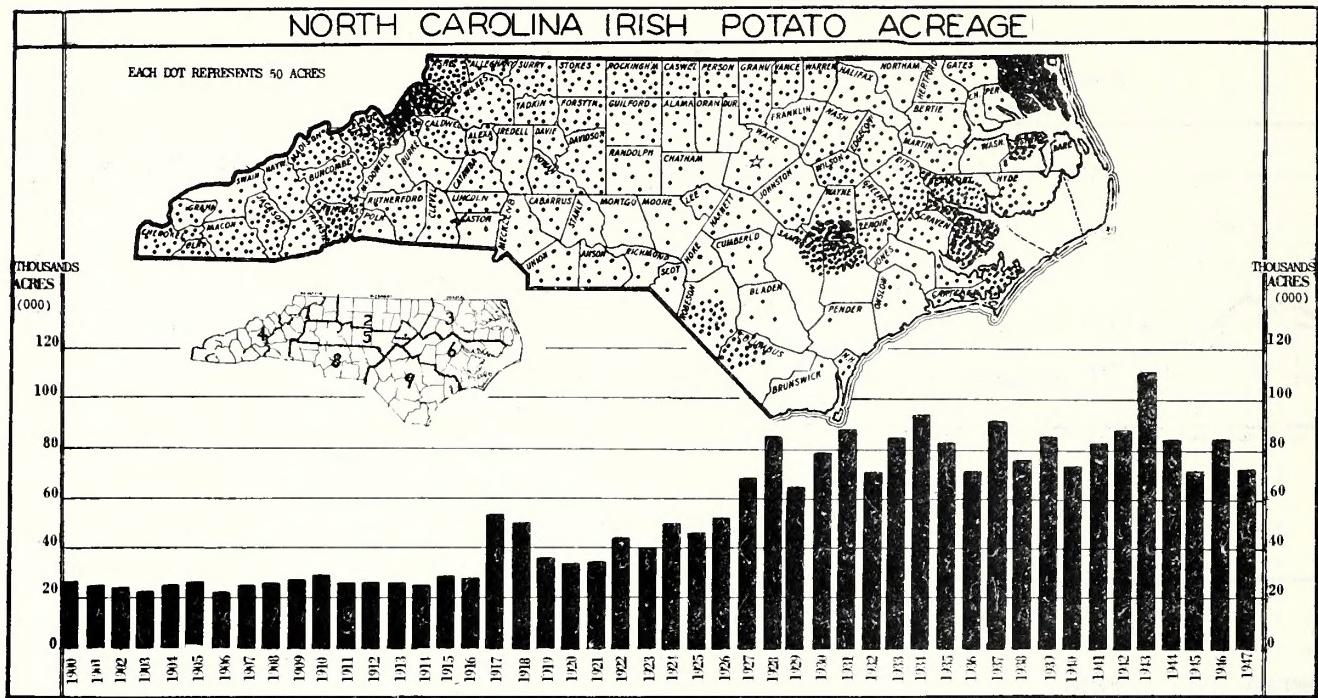


HOW NEW FARM PLAN WORKS



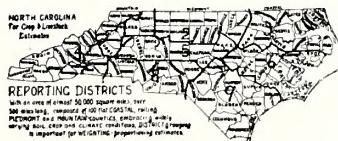
FARM DISPOSITION OF HAY



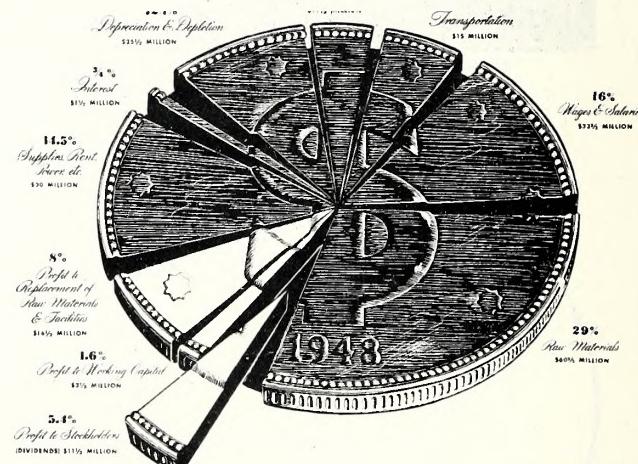


NORTH CAROLINA

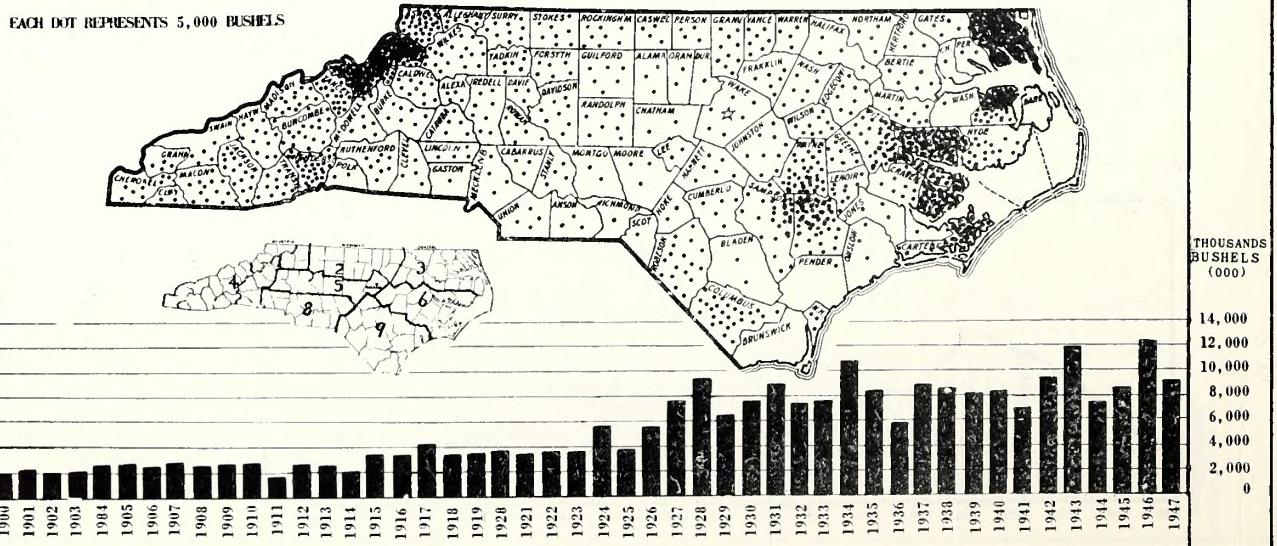
FARM FACTS

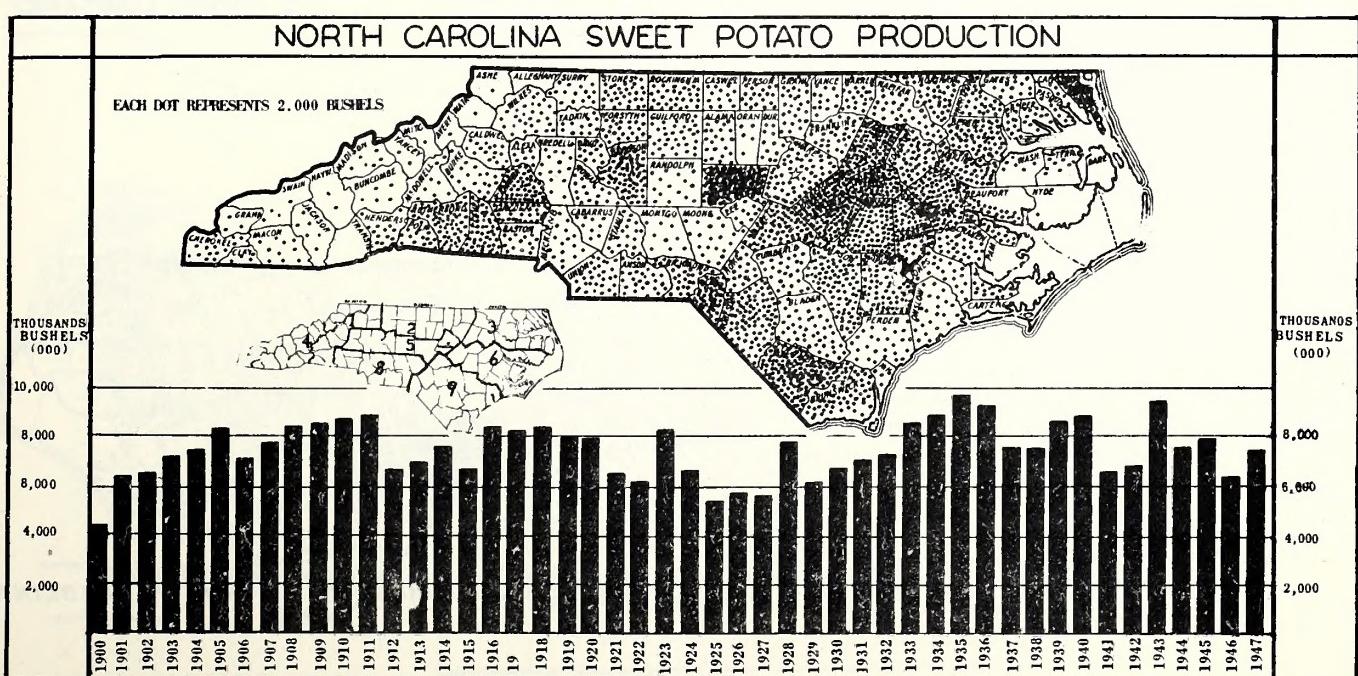
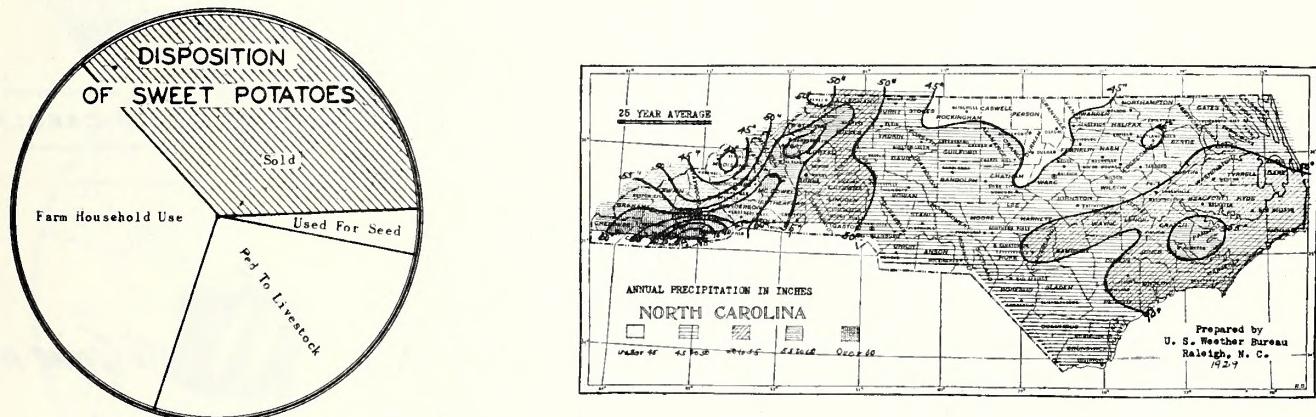
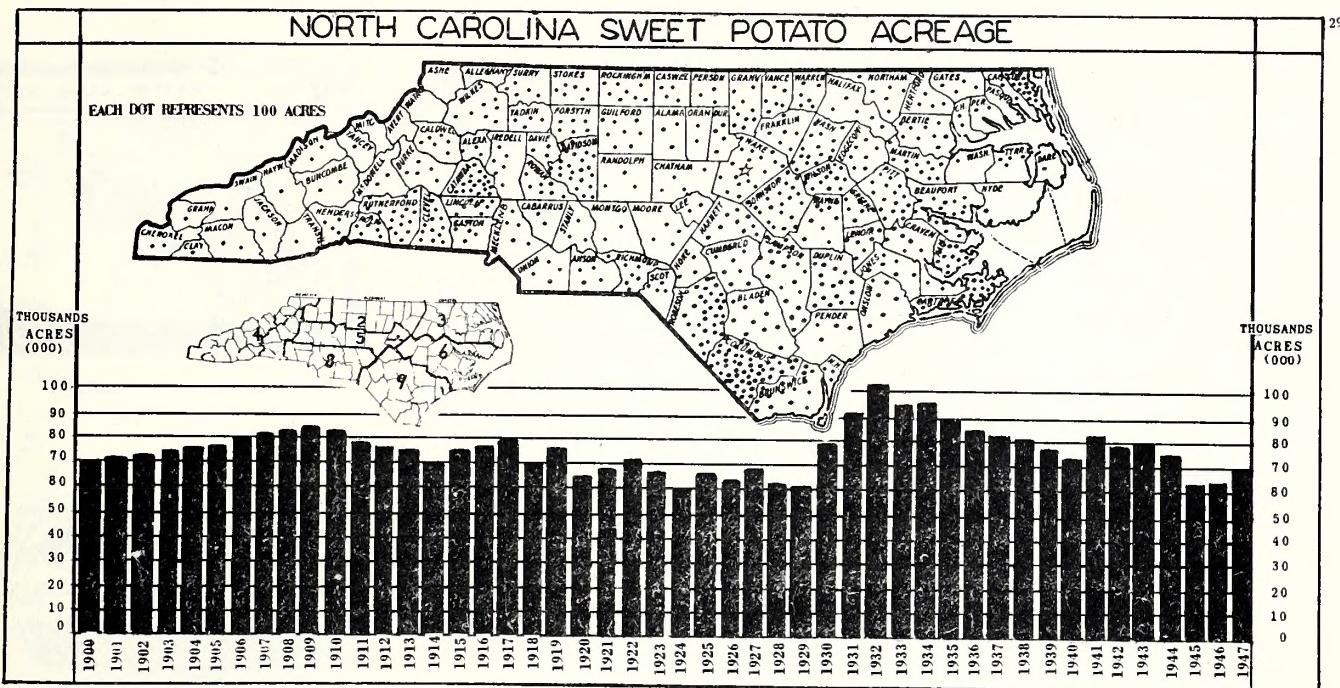


..To Advance Knowledge
..To Improve Living



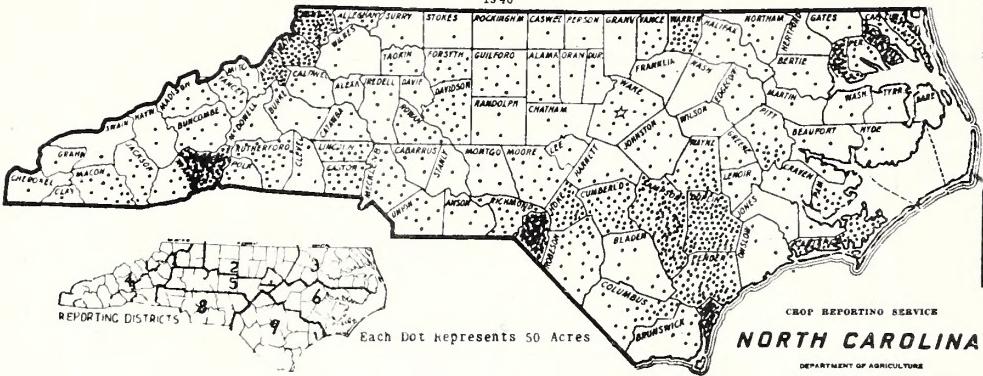
NORTH CAROLINA IRISH POTATO PRODUCTION



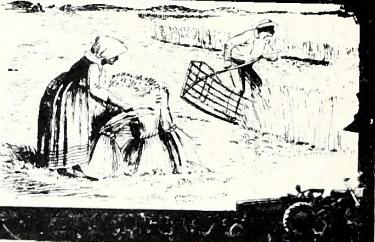


COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS ACREAGE

1946

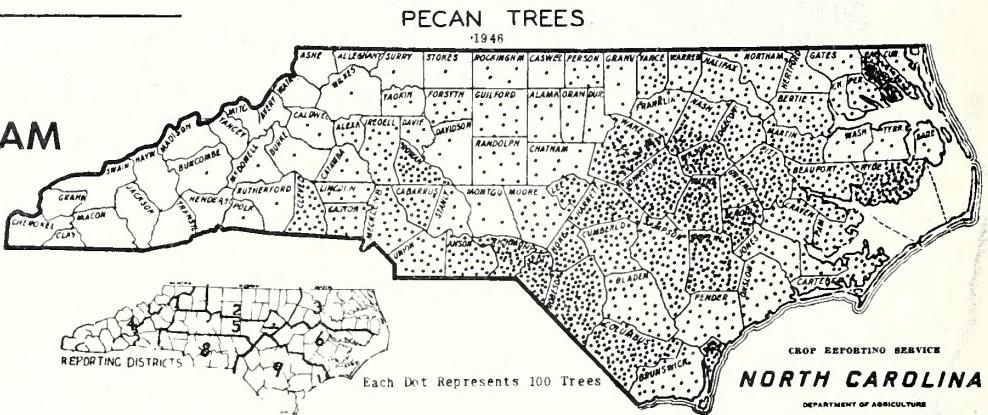


SHALL IT BE OLD OR NEW METHODS USED?

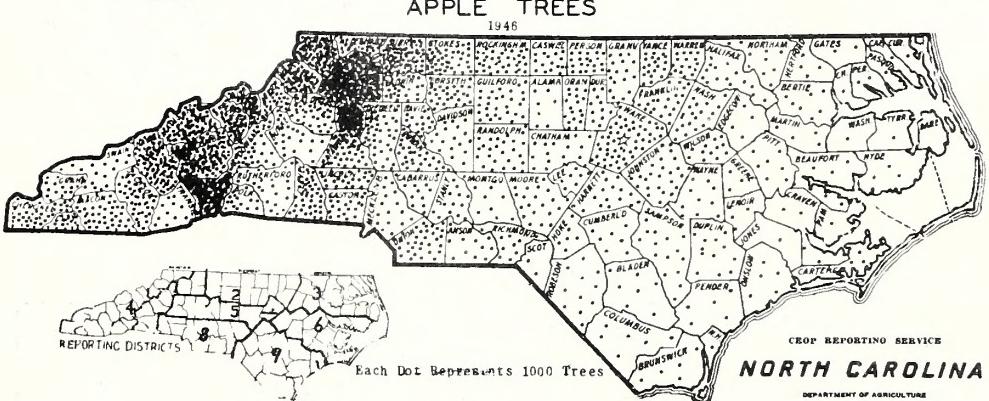


**YOU, TOO,
WORK FOR UNCLE SAM**

Your Earning Power



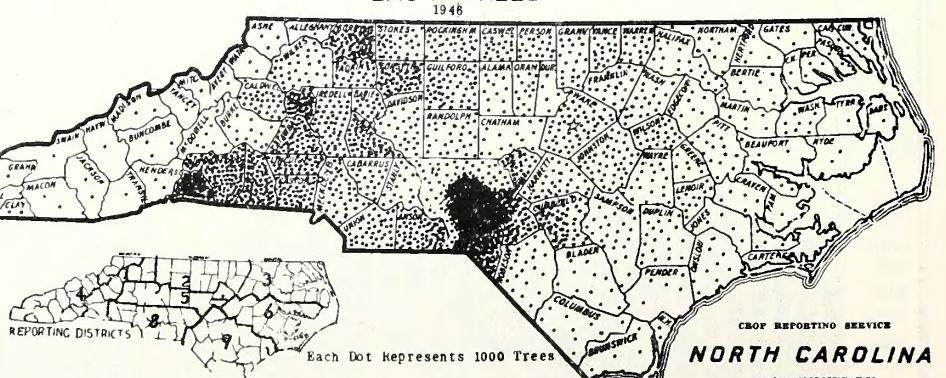
*Data Going on
in North Carolina*



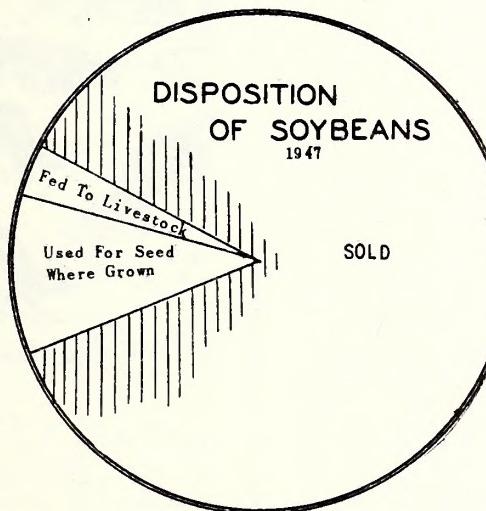
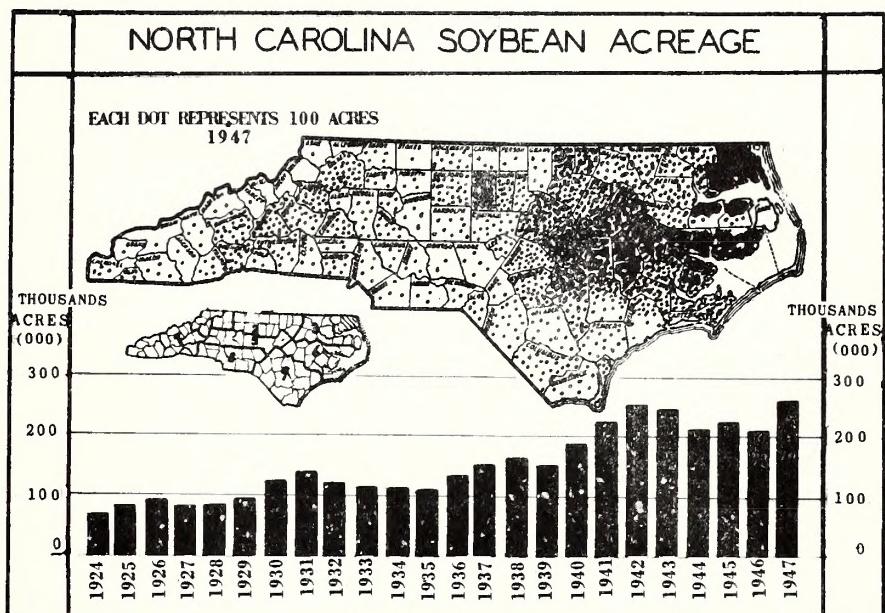
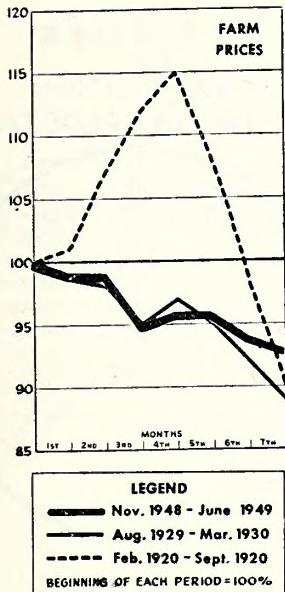
North Carolina's statisticians must keep in touch with state-wide fields and markets. They must understand FIELD effects of seeds, fertilizers, cultivation, soils and climate.

PEACH TREES

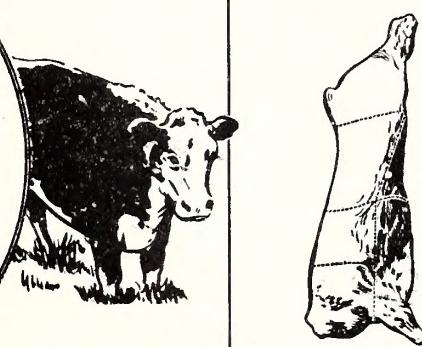
1946



Soy Beans



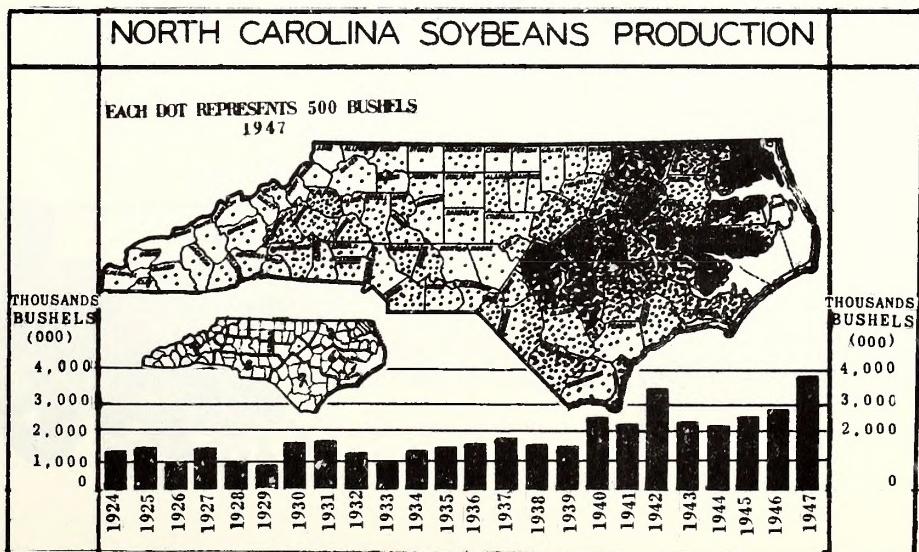
Cattle are not all beef . . . Beef is not all steak

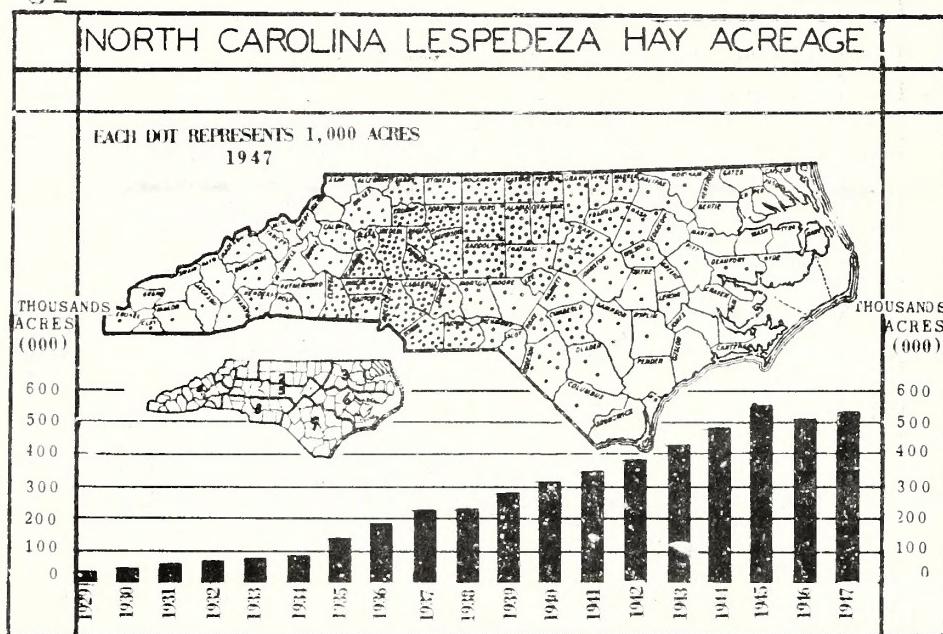


LBS.	PRICE	TOTAL
40	90¢	\$36.00
50	80¢	40.00
80	75¢	60.00
70	65¢	45.50
100	50¢	50.00
100	45¢	75.00
40	15¢	6.00
540		57¢

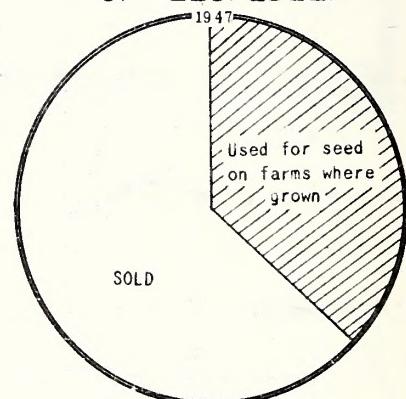


SOYBEANS HAVE BECOME
OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE

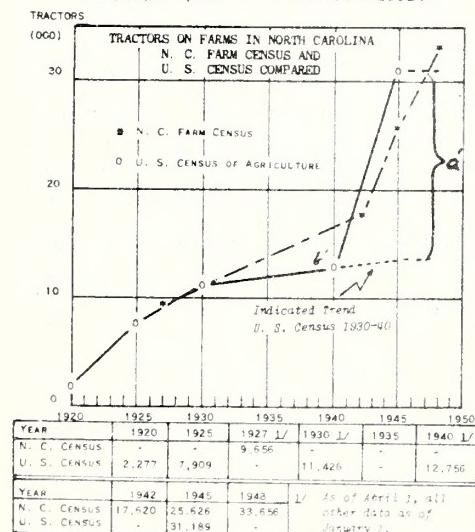




DISPOSITION OF LESPEDEZA



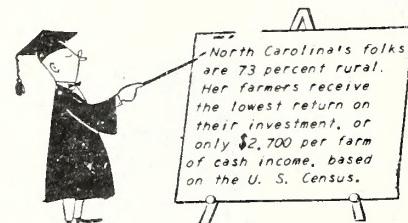
TWO \$22,000,000 FARM CENSUS RESULTS



a' Indicates the increased farm tractors rationed due to farm Census records.
Farm gasoline was also more than doubled thereby for that and succeeding years.
b' U. S. Census was obviously incomplete for 1940, the basis used for rationing.



Your "briefing" starts here:

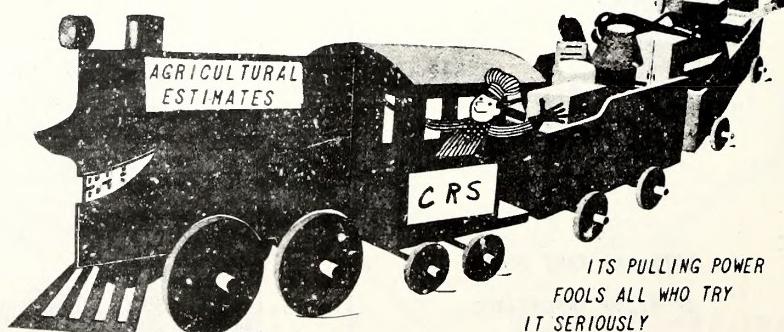


TOO MANY "CATS" TO BE CONSIDERED

Lines for Living

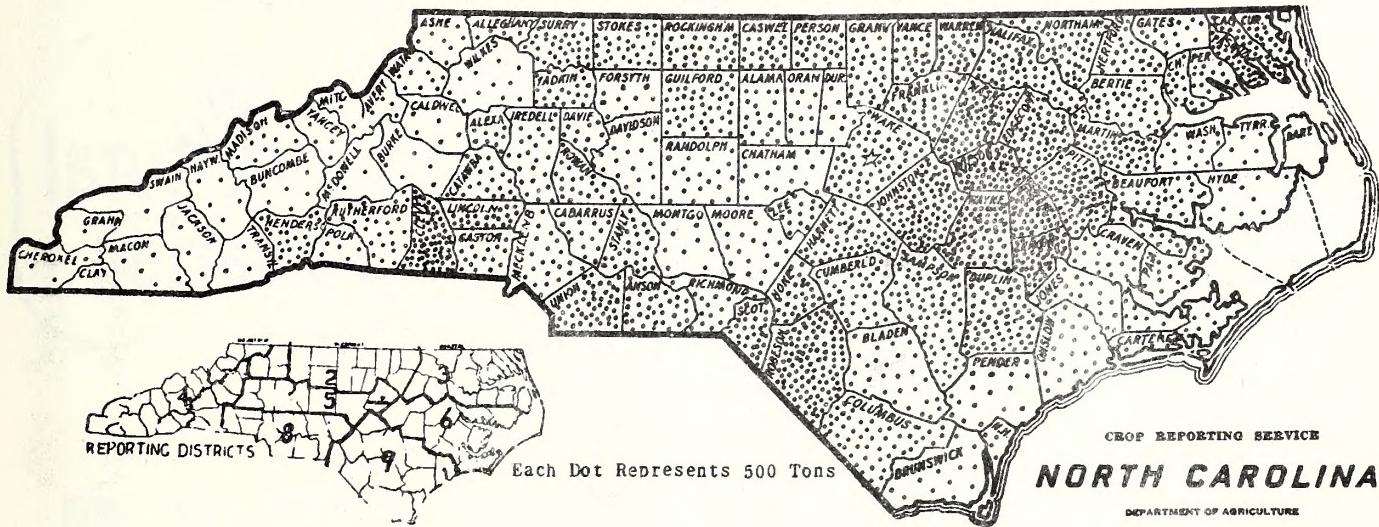


Radio, television, press and addresses.

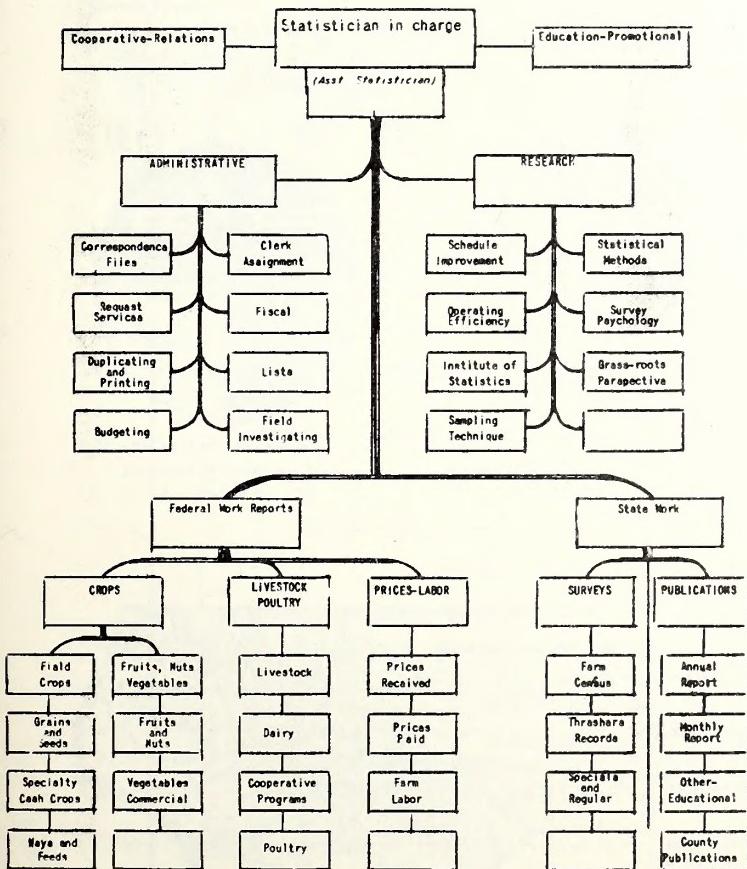


COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER USED IN NORTH CAROLINA

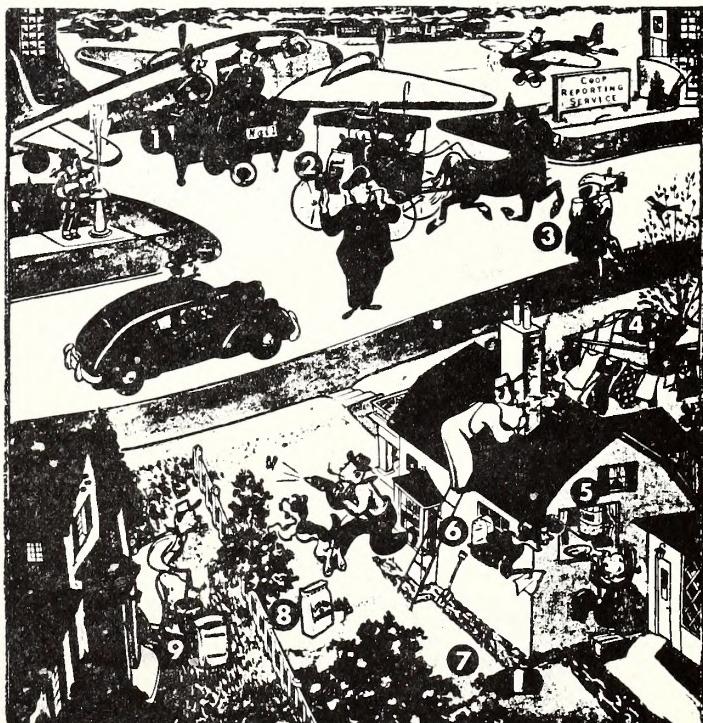
1947



1947 FLOW CHART OF WORK
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
FOR NORTH CAROLINA



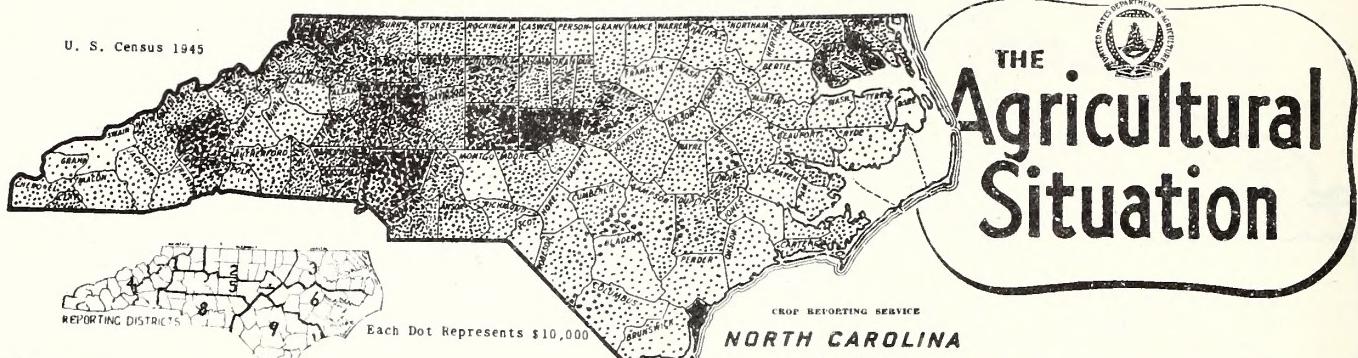
RURAL AND URBAN INTERESTS ARE INSEPARABLE
AS THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE SEES IT



1. FARM INQUIRIES AND REPORTS ARE HANDLED FAST.
2. TRANSPORTATION OLD AND NEW STYLE EMPLOYED.
3. CONSTANT RESEARCH STUDIES ESSENTIAL.
4. CLOTHING AS WELL AS CROPS IS PERTINENT.
5. HOUSEHOLD NEEDS ARE INCLUDED.
6. CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF COURSE.
- 7-8. SEEDS AND INSECTICIDES A PART.
9. PAINTS AND FERTILIZERS ARE BASIC.

Livestock

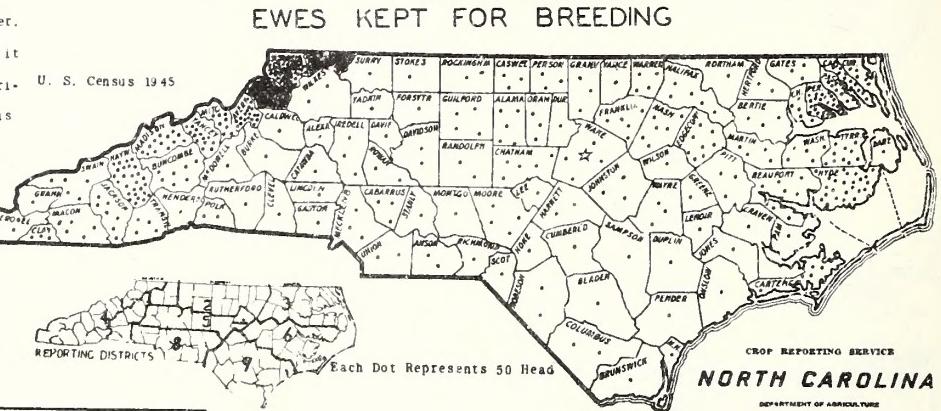
VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS SOLD



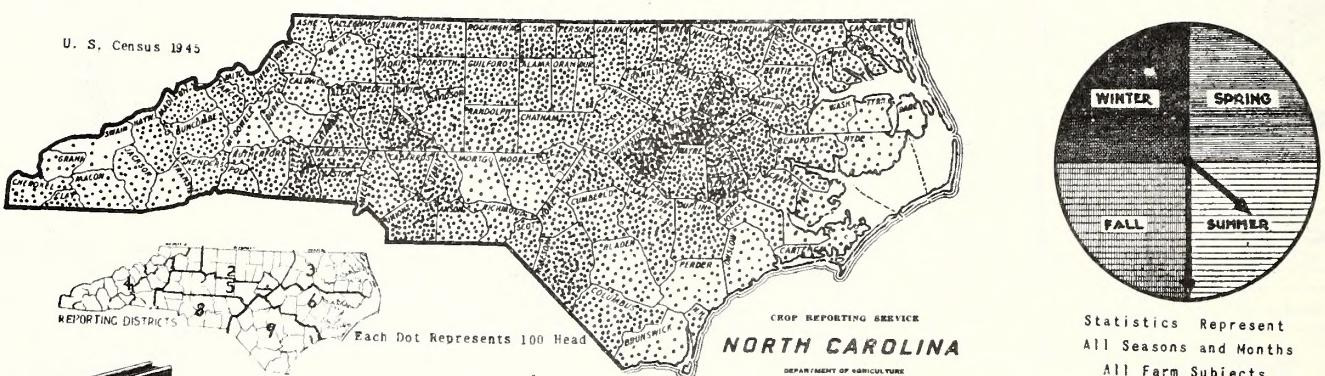
HOW TO STUDY

This publication purposely leaves out reading matter.

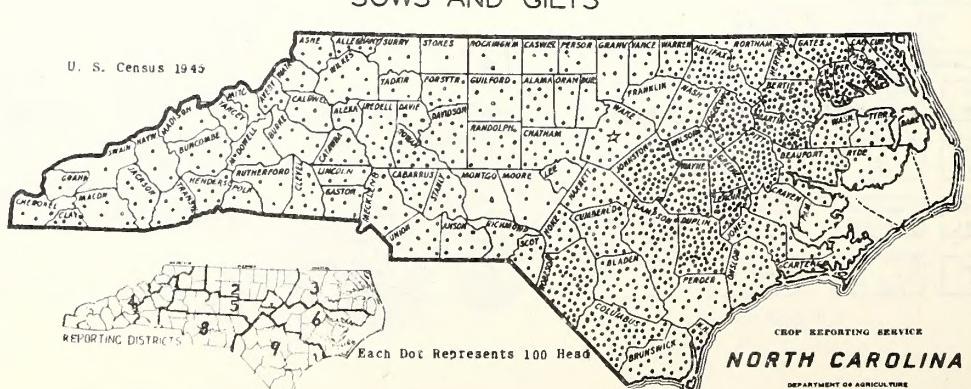
If a graph or illustration is not self-explanatory it misses its purpose. Some are offered to arouse curiosity, with the hope that interest may result. This in turn should cause one to inquire as to purposes or interpretations and even how to illustrate an idea of his own. A graph provides quick comparisons or locations or proportions. Take the maps on this page. County relationships and heavy producing areas are readily grasped at a glance. Reading matter would require pages to tell this story less satisfactorily.

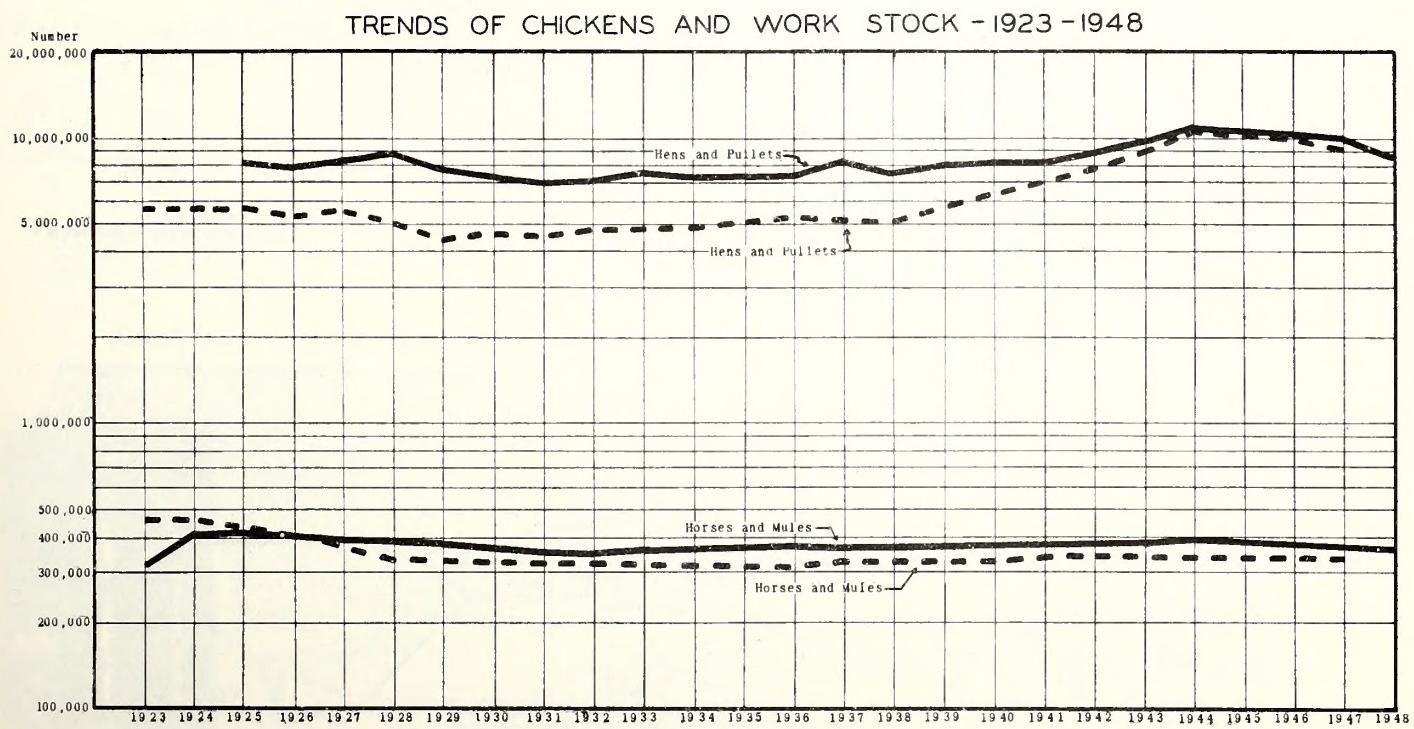
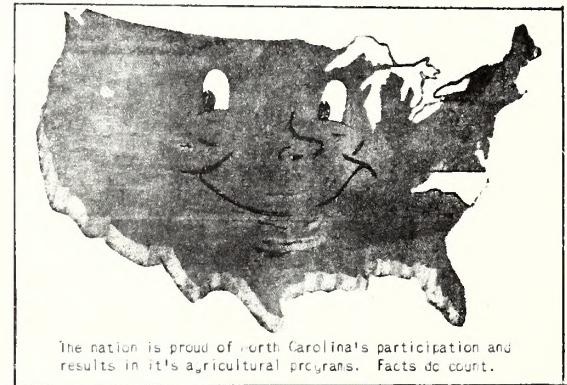
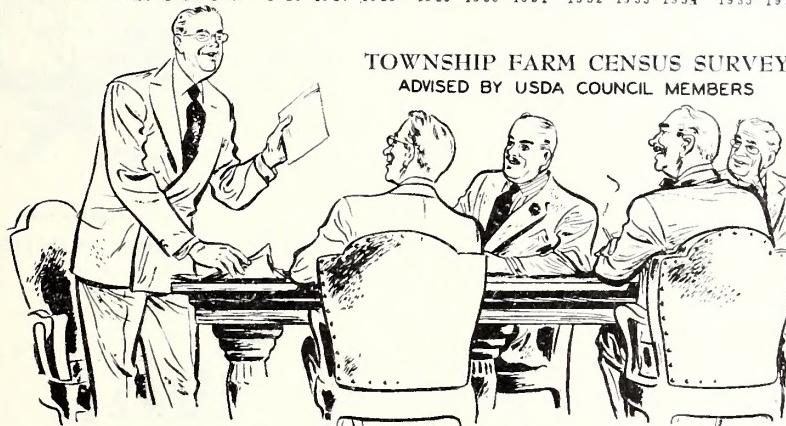
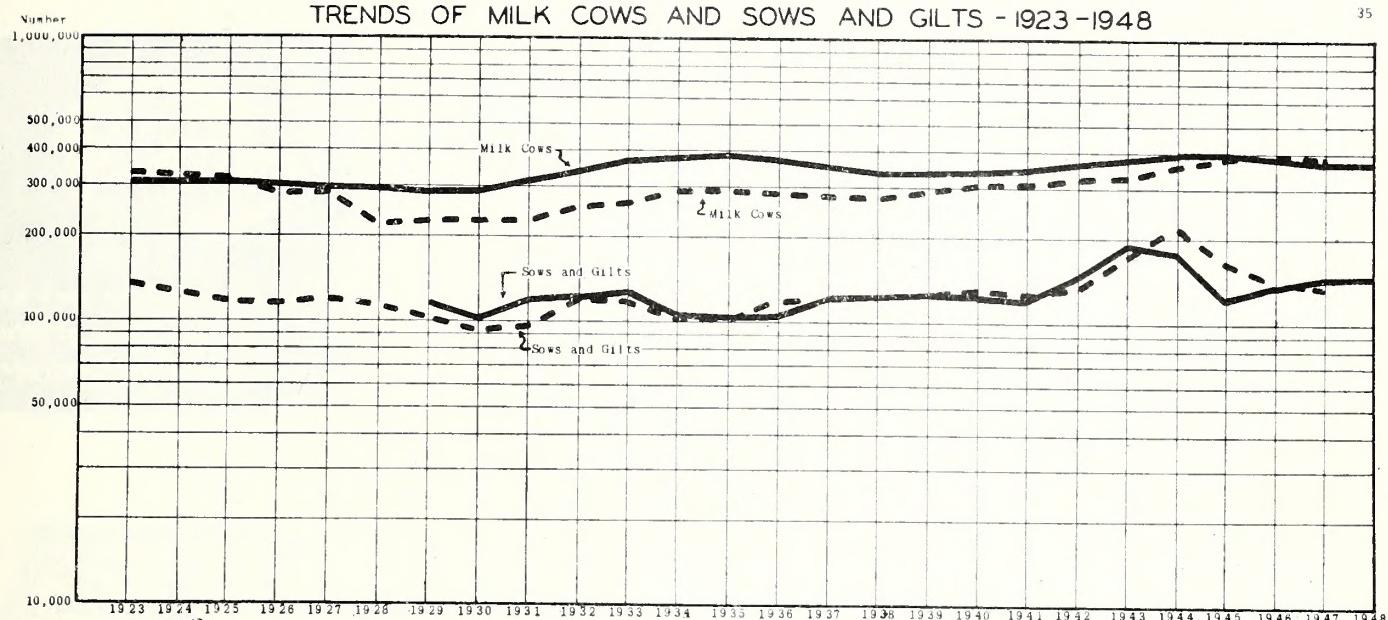


MULES AND HORSES WORK STOCK



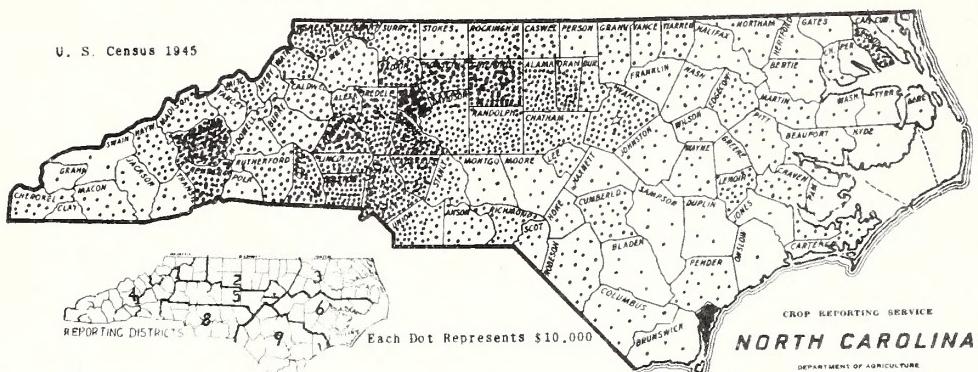
STUDIES IN PROGRESS



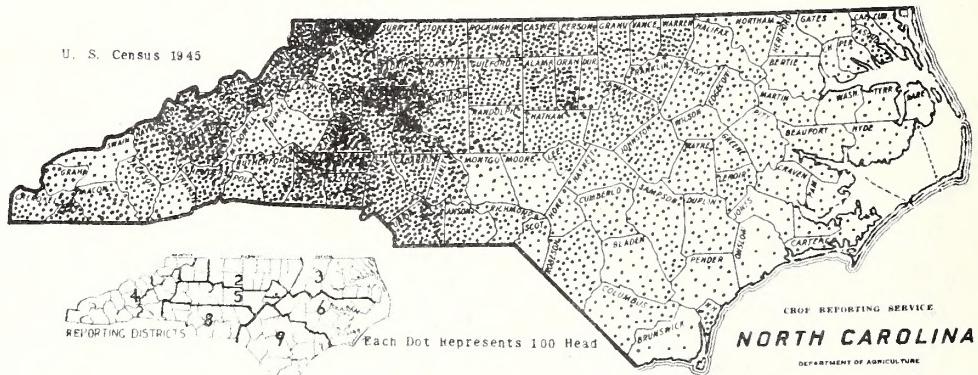
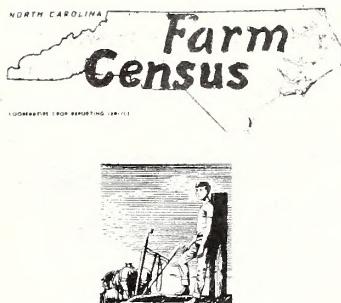


LIVESTOCK and Products

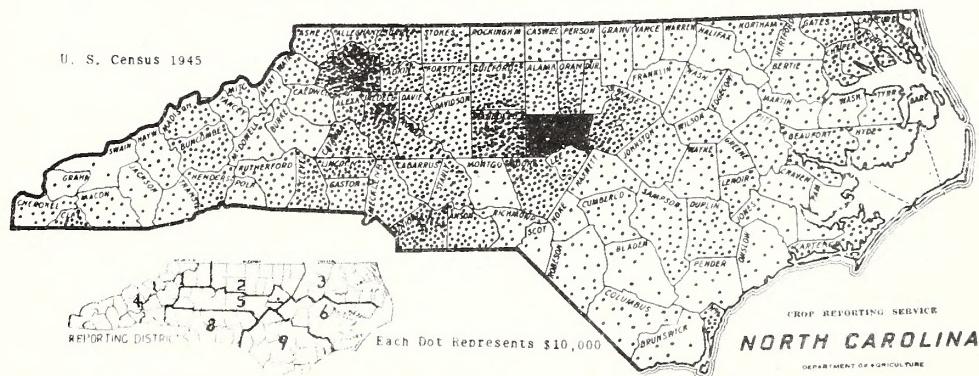
VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD



COWS AND HEIFERS MILKED



VALUE OF POULTRY AND PRODUCTS SOLD

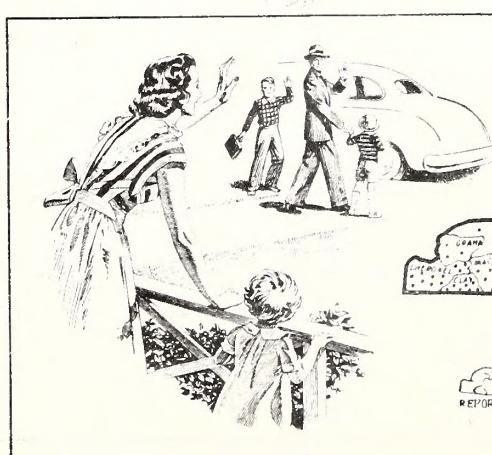


Notes

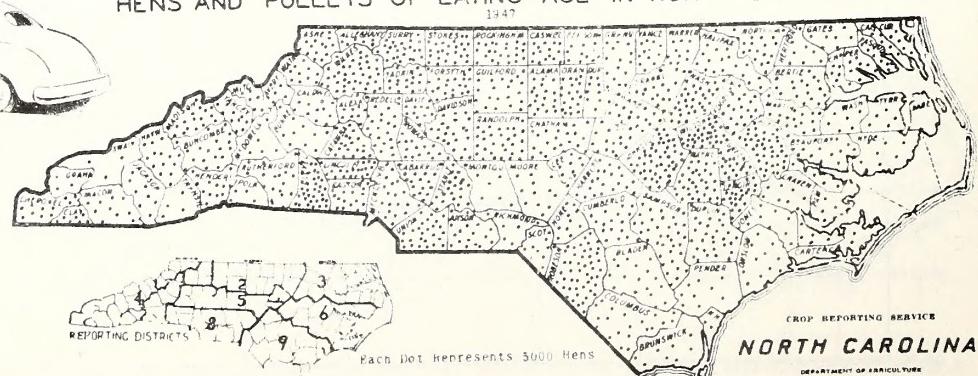
ON THE CHANGING TIMES



AROUND THE COUNTRY

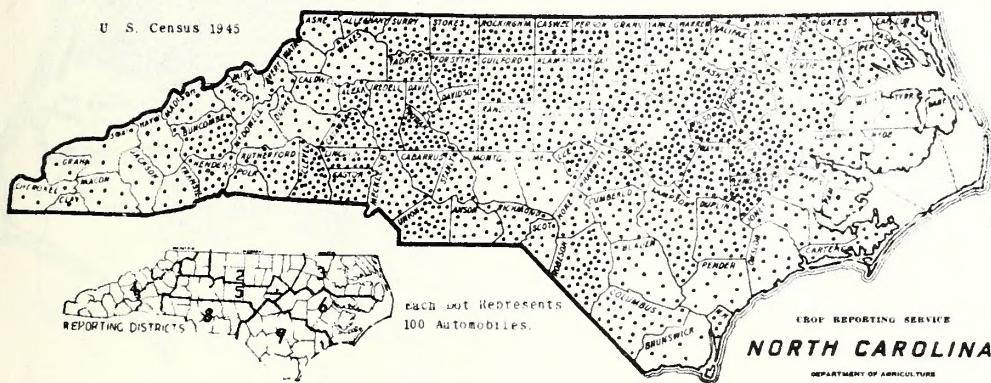


HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE IN NORTH CAROLINA



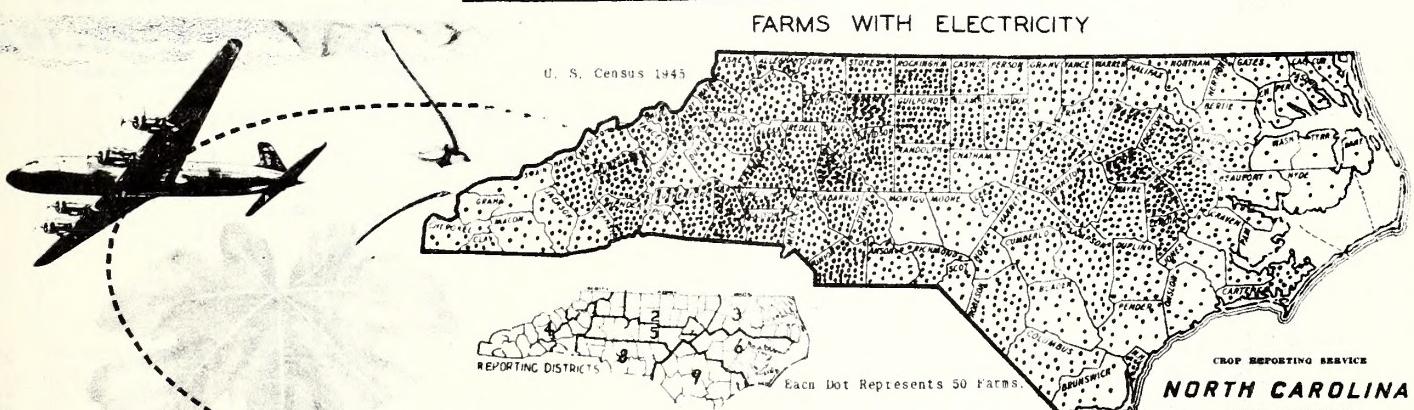
Farm Conveniences

AUTOMOBILES ON FARMS

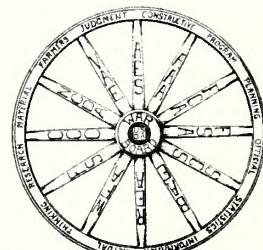
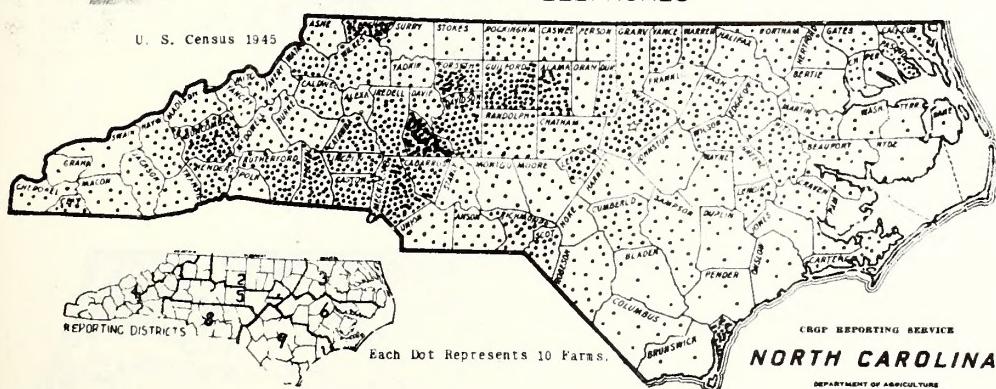


The 1939 and 1949 dollars are not equal!

FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY

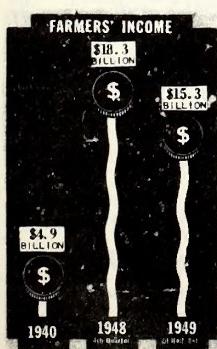
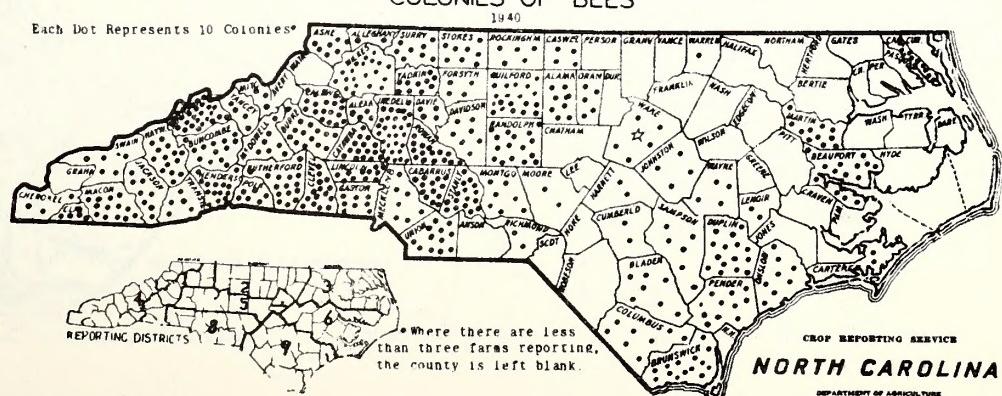


FARMS WITH TELEPHONES



COLONIES OF BEES

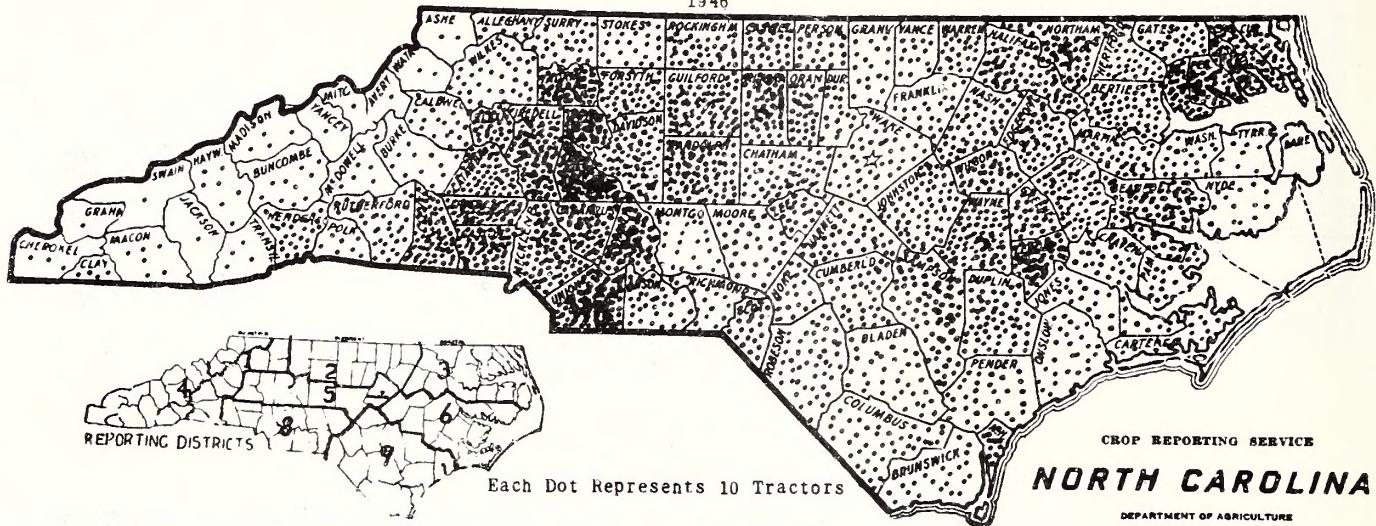
Each Dot Represents 10 Colonies*



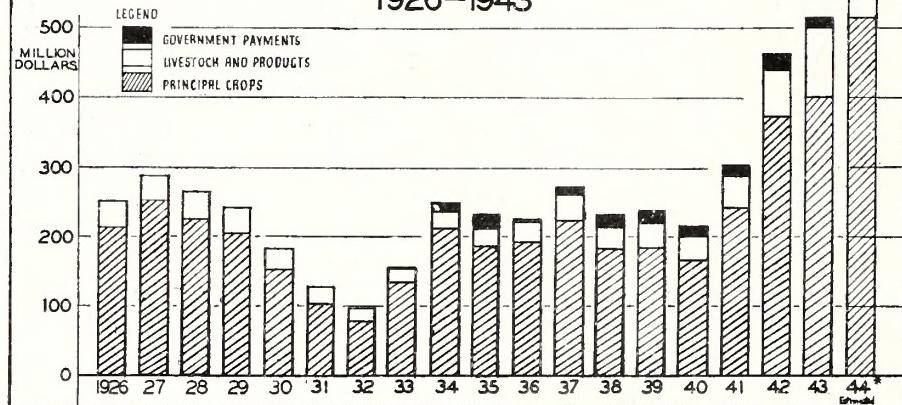
Farm Equipment

FARM TRACTORS USED IN NORTH CAROLINA

1946

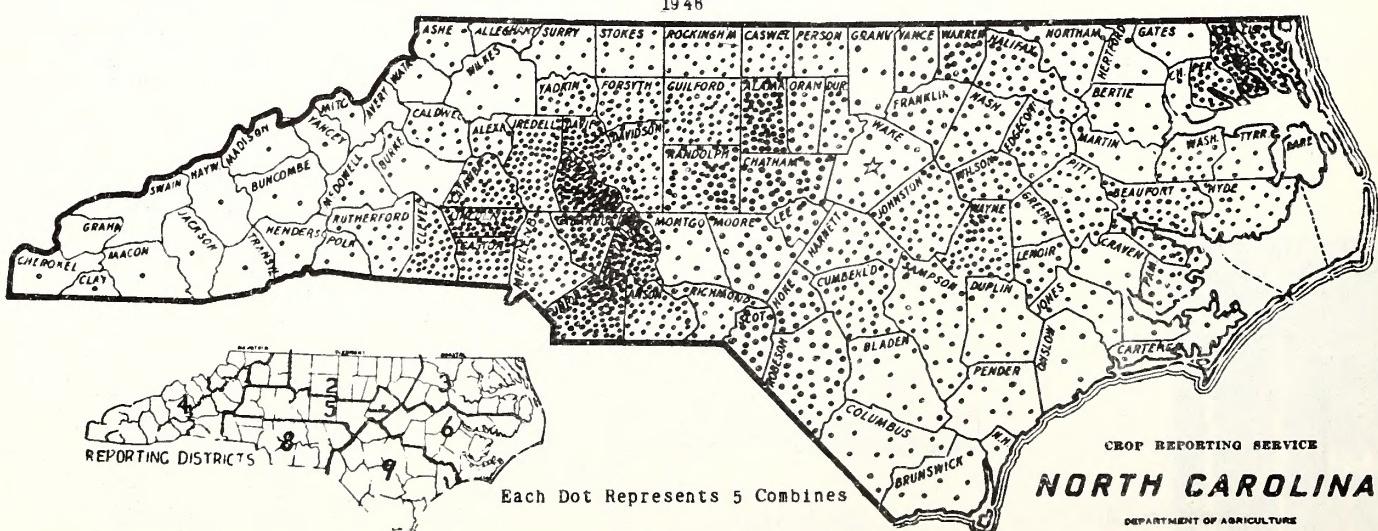


SOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA CASH FARM INCOME 1926-1943



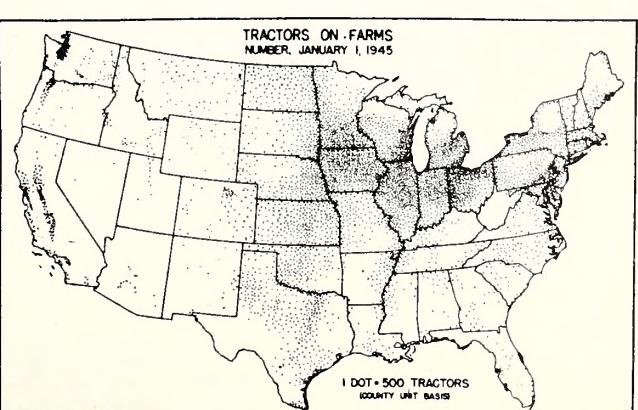
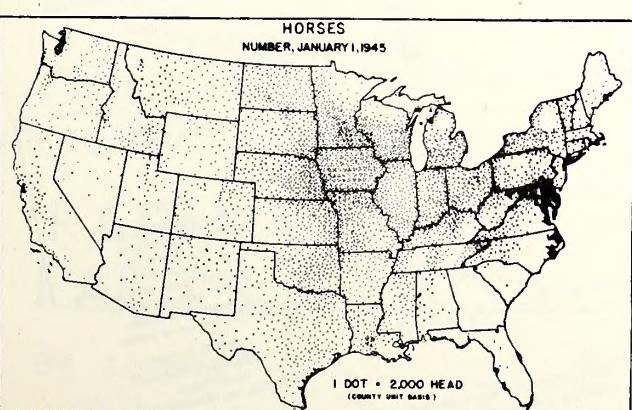
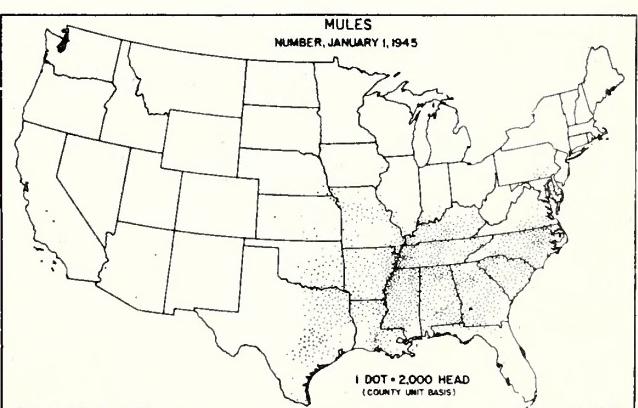
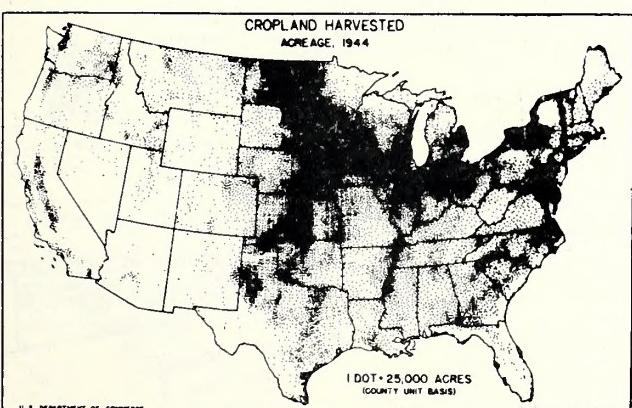
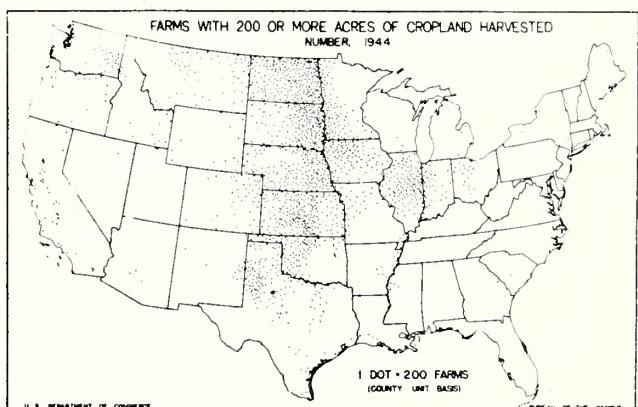
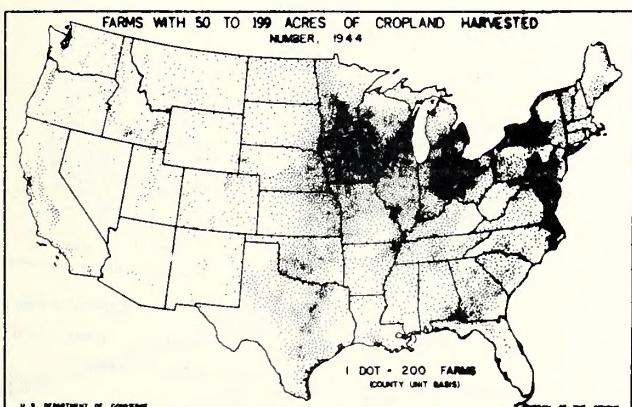
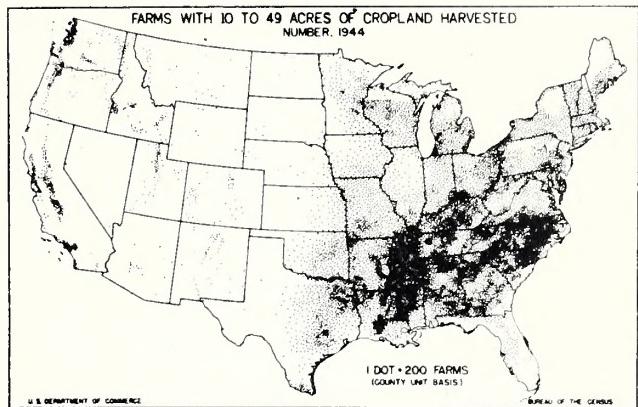
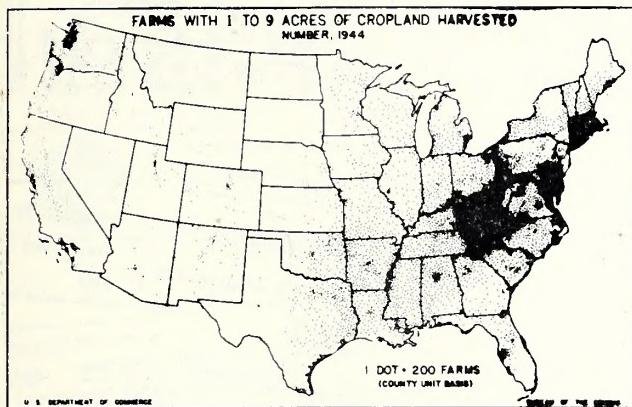
COMBINES USED IN NORTH CAROLINA

1946



FARM WORK POWER

39



FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

STATED IN

BROILER - REPORT

North Carolina Crop Reporting Service, Raleigh, N. C.

July 13, 1949

WEEKLY OPERATIONS IN CHATHAM-WILKES COMMERCIAL BROILER AREAS



WHY
THE
FARM CENSUS

FARM CENSUS
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
CONCERNING NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ANNUAL FARM CENSUS SURVEYS

PROFIT and LOSS

THE APPARENT GAINER
MAY BE
THE REAL LOSER



NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE - RALEIGH
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

COOPERATING WITH

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NORTH CAROLINA
TRUCK CROP NEWS
U. S. D. A. and N. C. D. A.
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service
NUMBER 8 RALEIGH, N. C. JULY 7, 1949

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



UNITED STATES
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates

NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Agriculture
Division of Markets
Office of Agricultural Statistics



BULLETIN 31

RALEIGH

MARCH, 1925

STUDY CROP REPORTS

How
CROP REPORTS
ARE MADE FOR
North Carolina
Farmers

Building Better Bats
Your County In Print
Really North Fighting

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES FOR NORTH CAROLINA

NUMBER 1
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

RALEIGH, N. C.

MARCH 20, 1947

Cooperating with
N. C. Department of Agriculture
Division of Agriculture

WEATHER and CROPS
IN NORTH CAROLINA
WEEK ENDING
JULY 16, 1949
NUMBER 17
RALEIGH, N. C.

10. DISCUSS THE PRICE

No. 34

RALEIGH, N. C.

APRIL 5, 1949

AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND OTHER CURRENT ITEMS

AGRICULTURE ESTIMATES

FARM PRODUCT PRICES UP

FARMERS NET LOSS IN 1948

The article below is the fifth in

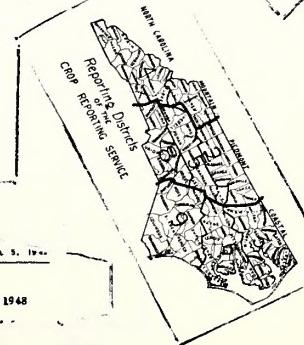
The general level of prices received

The realized net income

NORTH CAROLINA

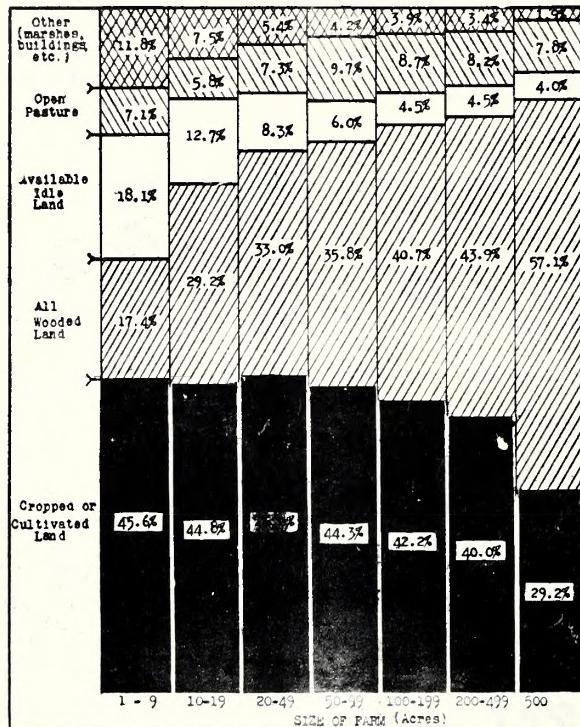
**FARM
FACTS**

BY COUNTIES



COUNTY SIZE GROUPING STUDIES

PERCENTAGE UTILIZATION OF FARM LAND, BY SIZE OF FARM
IREDELL COUNTY, 1942



Interpretation of

—Corn Size Grouping

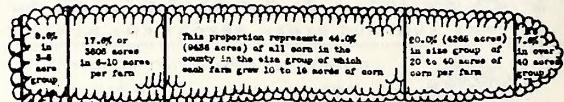
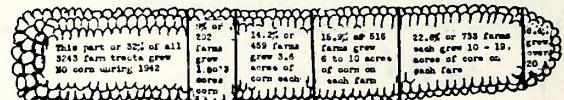
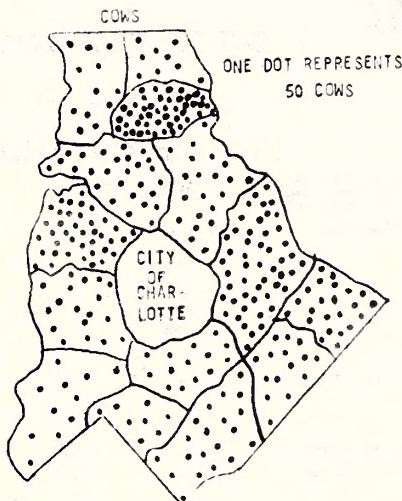
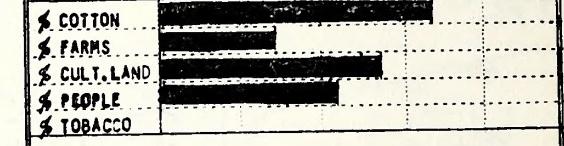


ILLUSTRATION OF THE CORN ACRES BY FARM SIZE GROUPS



F FARMS HAVING 10.0 TO 19.9 ACRES OF COTTON



QUESTIONS
& ANSWERS

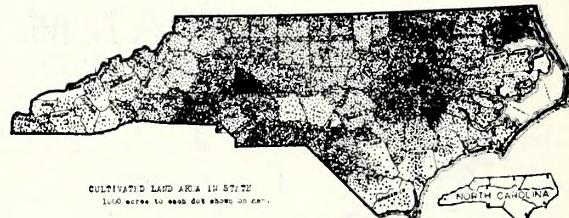


CHART 2 Yield Per Acre

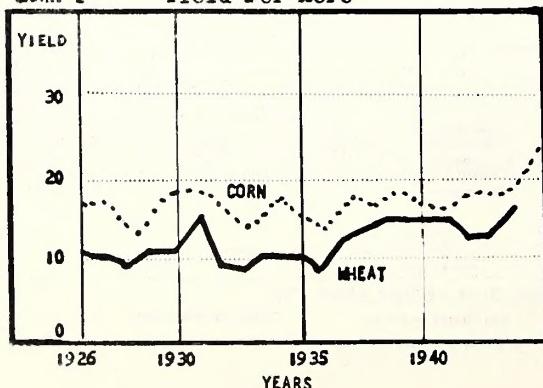
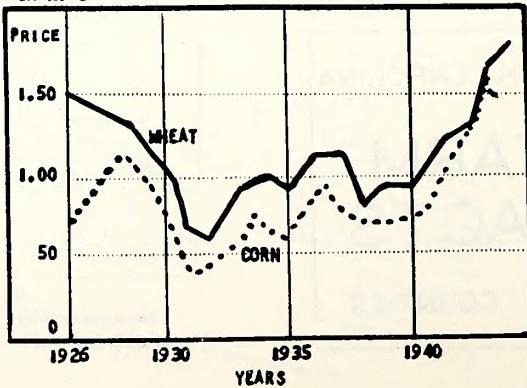


CHART 3 Price Per Bushel



Crop Control Programs

While this issue carries no statistics, it is based on the figures carried in the annual publication: "Agricultural Statistics."

North Carolina is the only Southern state that has enjoyed the privileges and benefits of yearly farm census facts reported directly by farmers. This information has enabled this state to be prepared for all emergency programs that have arisen since World War I.

During the last 14 years an average of about 280,000 reports have been made by those who knew land uses best. This meant about 93% completeness. Thus COUNTY working material was available, that was acceptable to the government agencies. The AAA or PMA compliance records are not adequate, for they cover too few crops, no livestock, and only farms under contract to control crops. Anyway, they are confidential and are not for public information purposes.

The cash benefits gained through the Government payments have already justified the County statistics costs for all future years.

D

Who Are Benefited?

Since the farm census is a county commissioner's responsibility, they should become aware of their local information needs, uses, values, reliability, completeness, opportunities and even individual farmer benefits. Faults exist in everything, so let's consider the advantages.

Duplication of this information purpose does NOT exist even with the PMA records. It is not for taxation, and confidential handling IS required. It has been much more reliable and complete than has been adjudged locally.

Since Chambers of Commerce, bankers, advertising, insurance, bonding and industries, in addition to the several agricultural service agencies, have so successfully used the farm census results, obviously better services to and consideration of farmers' problems are promoted.

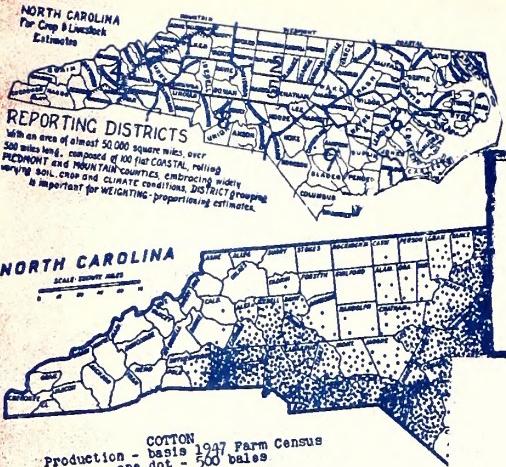
Chief of all the benefits derived from the township farm census surveys is that to the individual farmers, who report their crop acreages, etc. each year. This good inventory thinking habit is the basis for knowing their own farming practices over a long series of years. Then this is a natural step to understanding and appreciation of the farm programs of recent years.

Should any one need an official record of his previous years' crop acreage or livestock numbers, such confidential records are available to the farm owner.

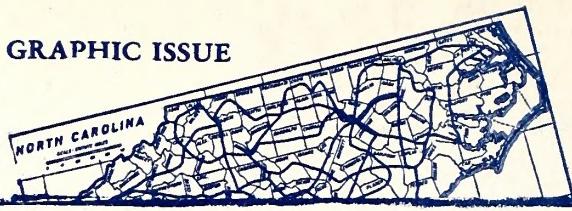
INDEX	PAGE	INDEX	PAGE
A SHOW OF HANDS.....	2	FARM UTILITIES OR SERVICES	
ACCIDENT ON FARMS SURVEY.....	14	FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY.....	37
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES STORY.....	3	FARMS WITH TELEPHONES.....	37
BRANCHES OF U.S.D.A.	37	FERTILIZERS	
CENSUS OF FARMS		COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER USED IN STATE...	33
COMPLETENESS OF FARM CENSUS.....	17	REGIONAL FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS.....	10
IMPORTANT FARM CENSUS RESULTS.....	32	FRUIT	
PURPOSES OF FARM CENSUS.....	16	APPLE TREES.....	30
USES OF FARM CENSUS.....	16	PEACH TREES.....	30
COMMUNITIES IN NASH COUNTY.....	16	PECAN TREES.....	30
CONFUSION.....	4	INCOME OF FARMS	
COUNTY RANKS IN VALUE OF 11 MAJOR CROPS.	6	FARMERS INCOME.....	37
CROP REPORTING SERVICE. PICTURES.....	5,7,9,11	SOURCES OF CASH FARM INCOME.....	38
CROP REPORTING SERVICE FLOW CHART.....	33	STATE CASH AND GROSS FARM INCOME -	
CROPLAND HARVESTED IN UNITED STATES.....	39	22 YEAR TREND.....	15
CROPS		LAND	
BARLEY.....	27	COUNTY DISTRIBUTION.....	12
BUCKWHEAT.....	27	COUNTY PERCENTAGES OF LAND USES.....	13
COMPARATIVE ACREAGE AND VALUE OF MOST IMPORTANT CROPS..	15	CULTIVATED LAND.....	12
CORN ACREAGE.....	18	CULTIVATED LAND BY TOWNSHIPS.....	16
CORN, FARM DISPOSITION.....	18	CULTIVATED LAND, STATE MAP.....	42
CORN, FARM ACREAGE SIZE GROUPINGS....	42	DISTRIBUTION OF CULTIVATED LAND.....	17
CORN FOR GRAIN.....	18	FARM LAND PERCENT UTILIZATION.....	42
CORN FOR SILAGE - FORAGE.....	27	FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES.....	14
CORN PRODUCTION.....	18	FARM WOODED LAND.....	12
CORN YIELD - 20 YEAR TREND.....	42	IDLE OPEN LAND.....	12
COST PER ACRE OF SPECIFIED CROPS.....	20	LAND USES.....	12
COTTON ACREAGE.....	20	OPEN LAND UTILIZATION.....	12
COTTON, FARM ACREAGE SIZE GROUPINGS...	42	PASTURE LAND.....	12
COTTON PRODUCTION.....	20	SIZE OF FARMS IN UNITED STATES.....	39
HAY, FARM DISPOSITION.....	27	STATE LAND USAGES - 29 YEAR TREND.....	17
IRISH POTATO ACREAGE.....	28	TOTAL LAND UTILIZATION.....	12
IRISH POTATO PRODUCTION.....	28	LIVESTOCK	
LESPEDEZA HAY ACREAGE.....	32	CATTLE AND STEAK.....	31
LESPEDEZA HAY PRODUCTION.....	32	CHICKENS AND WORK STOCK 25 YEAR TREND.	35
OATS ACREAGE.....	25	COLONIES OF BEES.....	37
OATS DISTRIBUTION.....	25	COWS, TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTION	
OATS FOR GRAIN.....	25	MECKLENBURG COUNTY.....	42
OATS PRODUCTION.....	25	EWES KEPT FOR BREEDING.....	34
PEANUT ACREAGE.....	21	HORSES IN UNITED STATES.....	39
PEANUT DISPOSITION.....	21	MILK COWS, SOWS AND GILTS- 25 YEARS...	35
PEANUT HAY PRODUCTION.....	21	MULES AND HORSES, WORK STOCK.....	34
PEANUT PRODUCTION.....	21	MULES IN UNITED STATES.....	39
RYE ACREAGE.....	26	SOWS AND GILTS.....	34
RYE PRODUCTION.....	26	VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS.....	34
RYE, 17 YEAR TREND IN ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.....	26	MACHINERY ON FARMS	
SORGHUM SIRUP.....	27	AUTOMOBILES ON FARMS.....	37
SOYBEAN ACREAGE.....	31	FARM COMBINES USED.....	38
SOYBEAN, FARM DISPOSITION.....	31	FARM OWNED TRUCKS AND TRAILERS IN UNITED STATES.....	14
SOYBEAN PRODUCTION.....	31	FARM TRACTORS IN UNITED STATES.....	39
SWEET POTATO ACREAGE.....	29	FARM TRACTORS USED IN NORTH CAROLINA..	38
SWEET POTATO DISPOSITION.....	29	MONTHLY GENERAL CROP REPORTERS	
SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION.....	29	POPULATION ON FARMS	
TOBACCO ACREAGE.....	19	FARM POPULATION.....	8
TOBACCO MARKETS AND WAREHOUSES.....	19	TENANTS.....	8
TOBACCO PRODUCTION.....	19	PUBLICATION - SAMPLE HEADINGS.....	41
TRUCK CROPS ACREAGE, COMMERCIAL.....	30	RAINFALL, 25 YEAR AVERAGE.....	29
WHEAT ACREAGE.....	24	RELEASES - SAMPLE HEADINGS.....	41
WHEAT, FARM DISPOSITION.....	24	RURAL AND URBAN INTERESTS INSEPERABLE...	33
WHEAT PRODUCTION.....	24	SAMPLE COUNTIES IN UNITED STATES.....	14
WHEAT YIELD - 20 YEAR TREND.....	42	SAMPLE REPORTS.....	40
WHEAT, 17 YEAR TREND OF ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.....	24	SAMPLE SCHEDULES.....	40
DAIRY		SOIL TYPES MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.....	22,23
COWS AND HEIFERS MILKED.....	36	TRAVEL OF STATISTICIANS.....	8
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE.....	36		
VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD.....	36		
VALUE OF POULTRY AND PRODUCTS.....	36		

(No cross references shown)

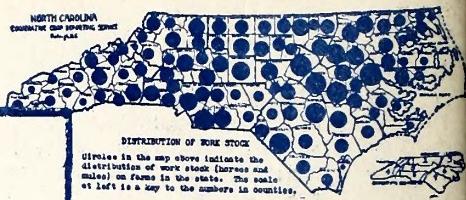
Cover graphs are for background effect and not for study



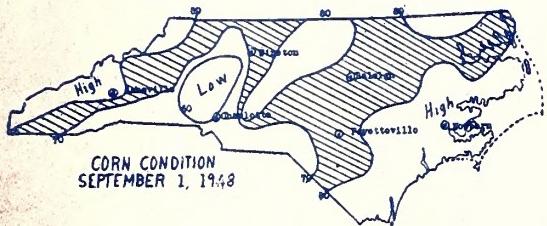
GRAPHIC ISSUE



DISTRIBUTION OF WORK STOCK



GRAPHICS

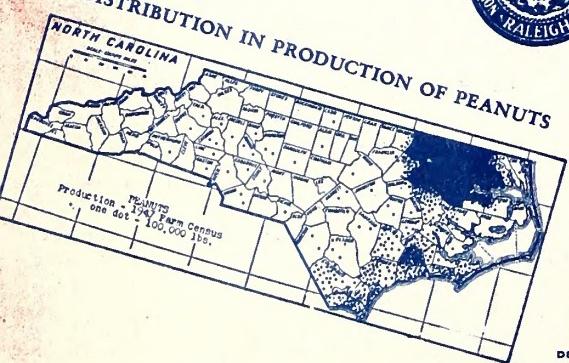
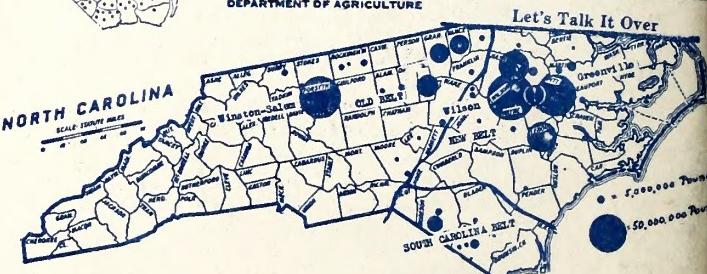
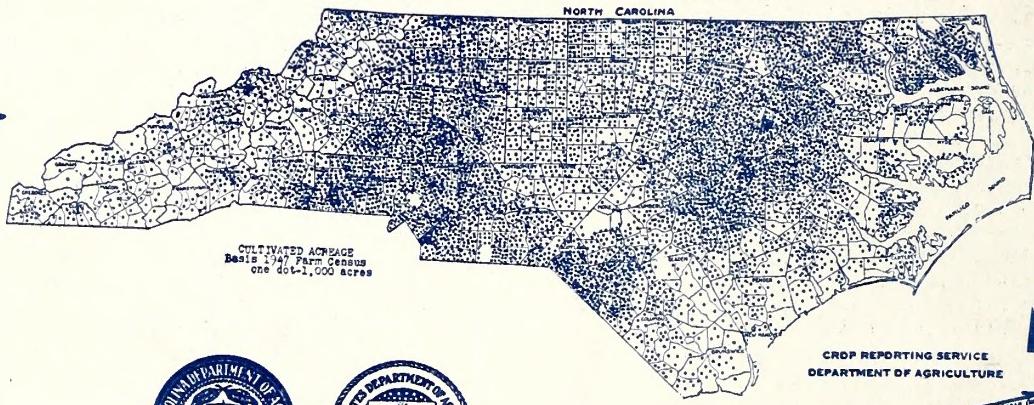


AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1949



CULTIVATED ACREAGE IN 1977 BY TOWNSHIPS



**FEDERAL-STATE
DROP REPORTING SERVICE**

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA